The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
——— including postage	„	72 0
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BELL—December 25th, at Jacobabad, the wife of Captain Bell, 2nd in Command Jacob's Rifles, of a son.

PRESTON—January 1st, at Byculla, the wife of Mr. David Earl Preston, Bombay Municipality, of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE AND GUADUR.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	21st & 4th
„ Kurrachee		„ Bushire	
„ Guadur		„ Linga	
„ Muscat		„ Bunder Abbas	
„ Bunder Abbas		„ Muscat	
„ Linga		„ Guadur	
„ Bushire		„ Kurrachee	
Arrive Bussorah		Arrive Bombay	

The Steam-ship "MARTABAN," 510 Tons, 230 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched as above on Friday, the 3rd January, at 4 P. M.

Bombay, 26th December, 1867. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and Cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail Steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about	11th and 25th.
„ Kurrachee	5th and 20th.

The S. S. "OMORIN," 453 Tons, 80 H. P., Captain R. Taunton, will sail for Kurrachee, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives between 9 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 9 P. M. is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

Bombay, 26th December, 1867. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST CEYLON MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	12
„ Carwar	16	„ Simlipatam	18
„ Mangalore	17	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Cannanore	19	„ Cocanada	19
„ Calicut	21	„ Madras	23
„ Cochin	24	„ Pondicherry	24
„ Tuticorin	26	„ Negapatam	25
„ Columbo	29	„ Cochin	29
„ Galle	30	„ Calicut	30
„ Negapatam	31	„ Cannanore	1
„ Pondicherry	1	„ Mangalore	2
„ Madras	2	„ Carwar	3
„ Cocanada	3	Arrive Bombay	5
„ Vizagapatam	4		
„ Simlipatam	5		
Arrive Calcutta	7		

The Steam-ship "RANGOON," 540 Tons, 120 H. P., Captain John Templeton, will sail for Coast and Calcutta and on the 15th January 1868, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers or the Neilgherries district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and transhipp to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th December, 1867

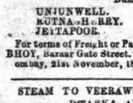
THE first Class Steamer "PHLOX," Baker, Commander, will sail for the undernoted places every TUESDAY, at 4 P. M. presently, taking Goods and Passengers, and will start from the Apollo Bunder, viz:—

UNJUNWELL.	MALWAN.
KOTNA-BHERY.	VINGORLA.
JEITAPOOR.	GOA.

For terms of Freight or Passage apply to MANOCKLALL LULLOOBHOY, Bazaar Gate Street.

Bombay, 21st November, 1867.

STEAM TO VEERAWUL, MANGROLE, POAKBUNDER, DWARKA, AND OUTCH MANDVEE.



THE first Class Steam Ship "MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE," Captain J. Duffy, will set for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 P. M.

For Freight and Passage apply to MANEKLAL LULLOOBHOY, Bazaar Gate Street, No. 45.

MANEKLAL LULLOOBHOY, Manager.

2nd January 1868.

FOR COCHIN.

THE British Ship "BOSWORTH" to sail on 10th January. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain or CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE Agent for the Ship.

No 1 Apollo Street,

Bombay, 31st December, 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per Ship "DILAWUR," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Dilawur."

Bombay, 16th December, 1867.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Road, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bundere.

Byculla Hotel, 7th June 1867.

SARSAPARILLA.—WILKINSON'S (Late Bridge's) Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, Prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public. See that both Bottle and Lable have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark—W in a Diamond.

ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND ——WILKINSON'S Preparations of Ginger ——le has long been deservedly known as an ex——tic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomach and the best remedy for Flatulency and dis—— from impaired digestion.

——fected by climate.

——s in India or Tropical Countries should be ——Sold in one-eight, quarter, and half-pint

——G TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.—For the —— Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria. An ——mely.

——mentioned that those who, during the cam—— Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed ——med through the raking fire of Fever and ——st, thinned the ranks around them.

——t and quarter-pint bottles by the following

——Treacher & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Perozbhoy & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Treacher & Co.

——Budgett & Hughes (late Treacher & Co.)

——Bathgate & Co., Old Court House Street.

——Doyle & Co.

——Oakes & Co., Exchange Hall.

Colombo.—O Halloran Brothers, Apothecaries' Hall. Maitland & Co., Medical Hall.

Kandy.—Trowell & Co., Apothecaries' Hall; D'Esterre, Medical Hall.

Point de Galle.—G. J. Piters.

Singapore.—R. Little, the Dispensary.

Hong Kong.—Jas Roberts & Co.

Shanghai.—H. Fogg & Co.

Cape of GoodHope.—*Grahamstown.*—Campbell & Co.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, (Late Wilkinson), Bridge & Co

270, Regent Street, London, W.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment,
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constituents and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen	11	to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	„ 24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	„ 20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks	.....	„ 16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	15	„ 24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	„ 45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	„	3 „ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	„	3 „ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	„	4 „ 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	„	4 „ 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	„	6 „ 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	„	7 „ 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	„	6 „ 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.		2 „ 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts & new Material	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars	Rs.	7 0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium	„	7 8
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie	„	7 8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic	„	7 0
BADHAM'S Fallmall and Shakspere	„	7 8
BADHAM'S West End	„	7 0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	Rs.	4 0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot „		3 0
The Royal Satin Spot „		4 0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyots French Brace	Rs.	2
Guyots Leather Brace	„	3
Guyots West End	„	2
The Royal Courier Bag	„	8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas	„	12 „ 16
The Brighton Walking Stick	„	2 „ 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	„	18 „ 20
The Prize Colored Cambric „	„	14 „ 18
The Hemmed Stitched „	„	16 „ 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	„	10 „ 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs.	14 to 20
Gold Link Studs	„	16 „ 30
Gold Collar Studs	„	6 „ 8
Gold Shirt Studs	„	14 „ 30
Gold Scarf Rings	„	8 „ 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs.	„	2 „ 6

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

LANDED per Ship "SOPHIA JOAKIM."

HATS.

CHRISTY'S Black Silk Hats	Rs.	12 8
LINCOLN & BENNETT'S Black Satin Velvet Hats	„	16 0
ELLWOOD & SON'S Black Satin Velvet Hats	„	16 0
ELLWOOD & SON'S Drab Felt Hats	„	8 8
ELLWOOD & SON'S Helmets assorted.		
CHRISTY'S HATS, assorted	„	4 12

BADHAM & Co.
Agents for Ellwood & Son.,

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

LANDED per P. & O. Steamer "BARODA."

Jouvin's Kid Gloves, made specially for B. & Co. sewn with thread. Doe and Dog Skin Gloves.

For Sale. Thomas's Sewing Machines. Rs. 225.
Apollo House. Bombay.

MILITARY AND CIVIL KIT FOR ABYSSINIA

REQUIREMENTS.

1 Dozen Warm Flannel Shirts.
½ „ Warm Lambs' Wool under Vests.
1 „ Thick Lambs' Wool Socks.
1 „ Merino Socks.
1 One Warm Camp Rug.
1 One Solid Leather Trunk.
½ Dozen Flannel Sleeping Suits indispensable.
1 One Warm Lounging Suit.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOTICE TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Messrs. ROGHE & Co., 14, Meadow Street, have been appointed Agents for the undersigned, and will arrange to land all heavy luggage from Steamers for Passengers proceeding Inland by Deccan Horse Dak as well as ship it from the Railway Station for those bound homewards.—Daks will also be booked at the office, 14 Meadow Street.

HOWARD BROTHERS,
Proprietors of "Deccan Horse Dak" and "Jubbulpore Bullock Train."

Bombay, 30th November, 1867.

NOTICE.—The Dispensing Department of Messrs. ROGERS and Co. being this day closed, Mr. Thomson who, for the last four years, managed Messrs. R. and Co.'s Byculla Branch, begs most respectfully to solicit from the customers of the old firm their esteemed patronage, which will at all times receive our prompt attention. Impressed with a deep sense of the importance of accuracy in the Dispensing of Medicines, it is our intention to devote unremitting personal attention, and to observe the utmost punctuality in that department of our establishment, which we have stocked with drugs and Chemicals of the most absolute purity, and which will enable us to prepare with exactness and uniformity the prescriptions of the Medical practitioners.

THOMSON & Co.
Chemists and Druggists, 22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate.

COKE, TAR, and USED LIME constantly on sale at the GAS WORKS, Chinchpoogley.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY'S price for GAS is Rs. 7 per 1,000 cubic feet, which is cheaper than any other description of light.

Offices, 1, Church Lane, Fort.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION, SUIT No. 1464 of 1866.

Mhowjee Prajjee ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Tooleydass Dewjee and Canjee Dewjee lately carried on trade and business together in partnership under the name and firm of Kessowjee Chuttoo ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to an order made in this suit dated 18th day of July 1867, the following property will be sold in one lot by Public Auction before Charles Edward Fox, Esq., Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of January, 1868, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

All the Estate and interest of Tooleydass Dewjee, Canjee Dewjee and Mhowjee Prajjee or any of them in all that piece or parcel of Tocca Land or Ground with the Messuage or Dwelling-house, Stable out-houses and Trees standing and being thereon, with the appurtenances and situate on the West side of Sion Road at Naigaum in the sub-district of Mahim in the Island of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 36, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 2, and containing by admeasurement fourteen thousand six hundred and twenty square yards and one third of another square yard be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the public road called Sion Road, on or towards the West partly by the property of Muncherjee Bomanjee Punthackee and partly by the house and Garden of Framjee Muncherjee Colah, on or towards the North by a public passage, and on or towards the South by other property of the said Muncherjee Bomanjee Punthackee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the Commissioner of the High Court and at the Office of Messrs. C. E. and F. STANGER LEATHES, Attornies, for the said Plaintiff, No. 4, Meadow Street.—Dated this 13th day of December 1867.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSEBUILDERS, AND OTHERS.—NOTICE.—There will be sold by Public Auction, at the Company's storeyard, Girgaum, on THURSDAY the 9th day of January 1868, Sundry lots of Waggon fittings, Carpenters' and Blacksmiths' tools, wire rope, Teak and Jungle Timber, Office Furniture and Sundry other articles. Particulars of which can be obtained on application to Mr. J. GAHAGAN on the premises.

Terms.—A Deposit of 25 per cent. to be made at the time of purchase and the balance before removal.

The lots to be removed within 7 days or they will be resold and the deposit forfeited.

JAMES RANKEN,
Liquidators, Bombay Reclamation Company Limited.
Elphinstone Circle, 20th December, 1867.

NOTICES.

MR. J. NEUBERG has the pleasure to announce to his constituents and the public that he has just unpacked an extensive assortment of GOODS most of which he has selected personally at the manufacturers in Europe. Mr. N. hopes they will meet with general approval in TASTE, STYLE, and PRICE.

The articles generally consist of

An elegant assortment of FANCY GOODS.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS, viz. LADIES COMPANIONS in great variety, POCKET BOOKS, WRITING CASES, LEATHER RETICULES, &c. &c.

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE of the latest style and the largest collection in Bombay comprising VASES, TABLE ORNAMENTS, JEWEL BOXES, CARD PLATES, &c.

TOYS.—A great variety of ENGLISH, GERMAN and FRENCH TOYS adapted for PRESENTS to children and adults being both amusing and Instructive. PICTURE BOOKS, ARTICLES for CHRISTMAS TREES, &c., &c.

Mr. N. having priced the above very moderately hopes to ensure a speedy sale. Purchasers for Schools and Charitable institutions are offered a liberal discount.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

SEWING MACHINES by Wheeler and Wilson.

GOLD PENCILS.
OPERA GLASSES.
REAL JET Ornaments.
IMMITATION JEWELLERY.
Finest Parisian KID GLOVES.
ALBUMS for Photographs in great variety.
PERFUMERY by the best makers.
also, FANCY SOAPS, COSMATIQUE, &c.
GAMES outdoor and Indoor.
WALL PAPERS of great variety.
TABLE LINEN, English and Country made.
MUSICAL BOXES of great variety.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

NEW MUSIC for the Pianoforte, just received

Songs, Pieces &c.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

PIANOS, Solid Walnut 7 octaves by Schiedmayer, of Stuttgart.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TO SMOKERS.—A fresh Arrival of TRICHINOPOLY and PONDICHERRY Cheroots.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

A New and Choice Assortment of MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR HOLDERS of great variety.

BRIAR WOOD Pipes.

MEERSCHAUM BOWLS with CHERRY WOOD STEM and TOBACCO POUCH fitted in strong leather case.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS by every Mail Steamer:—

HAMS.
BACON.
CHEESE.
Stilton.
Double Gloster.
Cheddar.
Swiss.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1868.—All numbers are available.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

UNION BANK OF BOMBAY, IN LIQUIDATION.—In accordance with Section 155 of Act X. a MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held on MONDAY the 6th January 1868 at 2 o'clock P. M. at the registered office of the Company, No. 33 Meadow Street, when we shall submit a Statement of the Company's affairs.

A. THOMSON,
JOHN WESTLAKE,
SORABJEE TAMOOLJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 21st December, 1867.

ESTATE OF KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS AND COMPANY.—A first dividend of 12½ (one and three quarters) per cent. on the admitted claims will be payble at the Office of the undersigned, No. 33, Meadow Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, and on subsequent days.

Creditors are requested to produce any vouchers in their possession in substantiation of their claims.

WM. A. HOUSTOUN,
Manager for Trustees.

Bombay, 14th December, 1867.

PRIVATE DIARIES.—Russia Leather Covers with Branch Locks, are provided for numbers 8 and 9 of LETTS'S DIARIES, these numbers being in most general use. No. 8 has one page size 7 by 5 for each day, and number 9 half a page. The covers being removable do not require renewal every year, and are of almost everlasting wear.

Prices...Diary, No. 8 one page to a day Rs. 4 4 0
Do., No. 9 half a page to a day Rs. 3 12 0
Covers as above for either size Rs. 7 8 0

*** The covers are equally adapted for memorandum Books.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received by the Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 12 o'clock of the 31st January 1868, for the supply, by Contract, specified in the Schedule, for one year, from 1st April 1868 to 31st March 1869.

Tenders to be superscribed Tenders for the Supply of Miscellaneous Articles.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

Each tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit in Cash.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain, on application at this Office, printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require in connection with the Contract.

GEO. T. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 20th December, 1867.

ROSSELET & Co., BOMBAY, CHRONOMETER MAKERS and Importers of English and foreign WATCHES & JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions. Established 1858.

Sole Agents in Western India for

Patek Benoit. Courvoisier Brothers' } Celebrated Gold & Silver Watches, and some eminent London and Paris Watch Manufacturers.

Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss Head Firm, for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibition of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865 for the bets made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices; also a medal at the Great Paris Exhibition of 1867.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks havng been made by unprincipled parties, we invites to public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

(Next to Messrs. FORBES & Co.)

Under the management of D. S. KEMP, eight years partner in the Firm of

ROGERS & Co.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

NOW DISSOLVING PARTNERSHIP.

THE business being specially organized for the dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and the manufacture of pure drugs, chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to insure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by a staff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

The long attention which the undersigned has devoted to the putting up of MEDICINE CHESTS in this country enable D. S. K. & Co to offer a selection of these indispensables with requisites more varied than any hitherto available; a little book supplied with each Chest (D. S. K.'s Chest Companion) will fully explain the use of Medicine Chests in each remedy.

WATERS.—An inspection of their manufactory is invited. An improvement has been introduced by which uniformity of pressure is ensured, and escape of gas while bottling prevented.

Filtration, treatment with Charcoal and testing of the water, are carefully provided for.

INVALIDS' AND INFANTS' FOODS.—D. S. K. & Co have been entrusted with the Agency for Messrs. ALLEN & ROBB & Co.'s Biscuits, regular supplies of which are received Overland. The various Foods, Cocoas, &c. from time to time recommended are always kept in stock.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.—These being specially for invalids' use are necessarily of the choicest qualities. A list of the brands in stock will from time to time be issued.

PERFUMERY, and Sundries strictly connected with Medicine are kept only of the very finest qualities.

The attention of suburban residents is respectfully called to the following Post Office arrangements which will facilitate and expedite the execution of any orders that may be sent to D. S. K. & Co. from Byculla, Malabar Hill, Parell, Masagon, Colaba, &c. Prescriptions transmitted in this manner will be dispensed and forwarded *at once.*

Prepaid Letters posted in any Street letter box in these districts.

Before 7-45 A. M. will be livered in the Fort at	10	A. M.			
Do. 9-45	do.	do.	do.	do.	11-30 do.
Do. 11-15	do.	do.	do.	do.	12-30 P. M.
Do. 12-15 P. M.		do.	do.	do.	2 do.
Do. 1-45	do.	do.	do.	do.	5 do.
Do. 4-45	do.	do.	do.	do.	8 A. M.

The manager trusts that those to whom he was known as a member of ROGERS and Co.'s firm will continue to favor him with their patronage, and begs to assure them that their wants shall always meet with the same attention as he formerly gave them in that business.

5, Elphinstone Circle; next to Messrs. FORBES and Co., Bombay.

NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, APOLLO STREET.—Hours for delivery of Ice, from 6 A. M., until 6 P. M., during the week, and from 6 until 10 A. M., Sundays.

Depot at Malabar Hill.

IN CASES OF ILLNESS, ICE MAY BE HAD AT FORT ICE HOUSE, AT NIGHT.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, APOLLO STREET.—FOR SALE.—NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO, in 60 lbs. BOXES; 25 Bris. CURRENTS, 200 lbs. each; 1,000 Boxes BAR SOAP; 9 Setts DEARBORNS' BALANCES, with PLATFORM, COTTON HOOKS, &c.

Also, preserved LOBSTERS, OYSTERS, TOMATOES, PEACHES, and CONDENSED MILK.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF COTTON PRESSES.—Attention is called to Sec. 5 of Act IX. of 1863, applications for renewal of Licenses should be sent in forthwith to the Office of the Inspector in Chief, Cotton Department, TOWN HALL, Bombay.

HARRINGTON BULKLEY,
Inspector in Chief, Cotton Department.

Bombay, 23rd December, 1867.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Cast and Wrought Iron and Lead Piping, Bar Iron, Boiler Plates, Angle and T. Iron, Cast and Sheer Steel, Steam and Hand Cranes, and Crab Winches, Steam and Hand Pumps, Steam Engines from 8 to 16 H. P., Leather Belting Contractors' Plant, Ornamental Cast Iron Gates, Railing, and Verandahs. Estimates furnished for all kinds of Machinery and Iron Work.

W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—To be Sold by Public Auction in H. Majesty's Dock Yard, on MONDAY, the 6th January, 1868. H. M.'s Steamer "VICTORIA," of 705 Tons in Burthen, teak-built, coppered and copper-fastened, as she stands on the day of sale.

Terms of Sale.—The sale of the Vessel will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government, a deposit of 10 per cent is to be immediately paid at the time of sale, and good security given by the Purchaser for the payment of the remainder, which must be paid within eight days, after the acceptance of the offer by Government or the deposit will be forfeited and the Vessel resold at the risk and loss of the Purchaser, for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

GEO. T. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 14th December 1867.

GOOD NEWS FROM HOME.

ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the arrival of his NEW STOCK, which has been selected by himself from the best Manufacturers in England and the Continent, and from the superior quality of texture and design he begs to assert that they cannot be surpassed.

He respectfully invites his constituents and the Public in general to judge for themselves of the above fact.

SUPERFINE WEST OF ENGLAND BLACK CLOTH FOR DRESS AND FROCK COATS which for quality, cannot be equalled in Bombay.

A Splendid assortment of fancy silk mixed Coatings.

Do do. do. do. Trouserings
Black, Blue, and fancy Doeskins.
West of England Tweeds of every description.
A variety of Scotch Tweeds and fancy Angolas.
Best Black Silk, and fancy Velvet for Vestings.
Black and White Silk Moire Antique for do.
Best White, and colored diamond quiltings for do.
Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves, best quality.
THE NEW REGULATION PATROL JACKET.
MILITARY, NAVAL AND CIVIL ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

A. A. is determined that nothing shall be wanting on his part to ensure the satisfaction of his numerous customers.

REQUISITES FOR ABYSSINIA.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF,
DRAB COATS, LEGGINGS AND CAPS, Rs. 35,
Made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years. En route the Coat can be used to sleep on, to prevent damp:

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HATS
The Undress Air Chamber Forage Cap, the Bombay Staff Corps Helmets, Leather bound; the Brisbane, Celestial and Oriental Chamber Hats, and a variety of other Hats and Balmoral Caps.

A. ALLAN, 17 Apollo Street.

ROSSELET & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply, during the remainder of the year 1868, of the Articles included in the undermentioned Schedules of Stores:—

Schedule No. 1 Iron Mongery.
„ „ 2 Stationery.
„ „ 3 Building Materials.
„ „ 4 Timber.
„ „ 5 Castings (Brass and Iron).
„ „ 6 Leather Articles.
„ „ 7 Miscellaneous Articles.

Such of the Articles included in the above Schedules as may from time to time be ordered are to be delivered at the Municipal Stores on the Esplanade, or elsewhere in the Island of Bombay as may be directed.

Further information relating to the above contracts may be obtained at the office of the undersigned. Where also printed Schedules and Forms of Tender may be procured.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before TUESDAY, the 14th day of January 1868, addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer to the Municipality.

Bombay, 1st January, 1868.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 4TH JANUARY.

GREAT ATTRACTION GRAND PROGRAMME.

AND

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE

OF

MESSRS. HARVEY AND NISH'S

ORIGINAL

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS

ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME

FOR THE OCCASION

MUSIC, MIRTH, MELODY AND MIMICRY

REIGNING SUPREME

TO-NIGHT

A CARNIVAL OF FAIR

INTRODUCING SEVERAL NEW FACES

AND

POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE

OF

UNCLE EPHE AND HIS FRIEND GEORGE SLIM JIM—BARMUN—THE SMART BOY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION

Dress Circle	Rs. 5	Upper Circle	Rs 2
Stalls	„ 3	Pit	„ 1

Tickets for sale and seats secured at Messrs. SOONDY and Co.'s where a plan of the Theatre can be seen and at the Box office, Theatre on the Evening of the Performance.

Doors open at half past 8; Commencing at 9 o'clock

TO IMPORTERS AND MERCHANTS.

G. L. DE SAN & EM. DIETZ, Commission Merchants, Brussels, Belgium, Supply IRON, IRONWORK, and MACHINERY, WIRE, NAILS, ZINC, WINDOW GLASS, GLASSWARE, CANDLES, PRINTING PAPER, and all articles of Belgium Manufacture.

Orders, accompanied by a remittance for approximate value, promptly executed, and every information furnished upon application. All articles, except Window Glass, quoted f. o. b. in the Thames.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.,
BOMBAY.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

NEW BOOKS imported for sale and to order by all opportunities and on the most favourable terms that circumstances connected with Bookselling in India will allow.

NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS.—Orders are not accepted for these publications on any but *Cash terms.* A subscription list has been compiled in accordance with this principle, and will be forwarded on application.

NEWSPAPERS are sent direct from London to addresses in India.

PERIODICALS are issued from The London Press.

PRINTING, PUBLISHING, & BINDING undertaken either in England or India under careful supervision. Executed in Bombay with great neatness, and includes book printing, &c. &c.

PICTURE FRAMING executed under particular instructions and careful superintendence.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.—*Troughton and Simms, and Elliott's* Instruments, Engineering and Mathematical, less expensive descript

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Subscribed Capital	Nominal Value of Sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	
	Rs.	Rs.	pr.		
3,146,000	4,000	1,000	6	Bank of Bengal	7,600 prshare
1,045,00	1,000	1,000	8 p. ct.	Bank of Bombay	80 per share
1,500,000	250	150	....	Bombay Free Bank	160 pershare
2,000,000	250	200	24ps.	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	38 per share.
2,000 000	200	100	....	Brokers Banking Company	68 per share
1,000,000	100	250	nil	Central Bank	4 per share
800,000	250	200	5	Chartered Bank of India a. & China	185 per share.
800,000	200	25	12½	China Bank	6 pershare.
1,000,000	200	250	12½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	33 p ct prem
1,200	250	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	Nominal.
1,000	200	500	9	Dalhiand London	350 quot.
1,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular	
				London & China	185 p.
2,000	200	1,000	13	Madras Bank	69 p. ction
1,000	1,000	125	8 p ct.	National Bank of India	126 perm.
	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Co.	70 p. share
	250	200	....	Royal Bank of India	28 p. e sh.
	200	100	....	Guzerat Bank	65 nl. pm.

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10.00	5,000	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	215 per share
2,000,000	1,000	1,000	30 p.a.	Elphinstone Land Co.	515 per share
1,200,00	1,000	400	....	New Do.	50 per share
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	....	Freire Land Co.	115 per share
1,10,000	2,000	800	....	House and Land Investment Co.	Negotiation
1,000,000	5,000	4,000	....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	515 per share
	2,000	1,100	25 p.	Port Canning	150 per share
2,100,000	10,000	8,200	....	Colaba Land Co.	900 p share

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	500	300	.....	Bombay Ship Co.	1,5 0
300,000	2,500	2,000	25	S. C. ast and River Steam Nav. Co.	505 per share.
200,000	5,000	1,200	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.	1,100 per share
192,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co.	1,200 per sh.re
150,000	50	50	.....	Vizgar Patent Ship & Foundry Co.	12½ per share
	161	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited.	100 per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rates
London Banks	4 months'sight	1s. 10 5/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	1s. 11 1/64d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	1s. 11 3/64 to 1s. 11d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	90 days'sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	30 Do. do.	1 dis.
China	60 days'sight	219.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities		6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills		8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	1853-56	
" " "	1854-55	92
" " "	1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	107½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1864-65	104
Five and a half per cent.		112½
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan		111½

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England Notes	" 10-4
Spanish Dollars	" 325
Cardus	" 320
Mexican Dollars	" 320
German Crowns	" 319
Five-Franc Pieces	" 323
Bar Silver	" 108-8
Gold Leaf	" 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	" 6-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 2ND JANUARY, 1868.

				PER CANDY.
Oomrawuttee	Old			125 to 128
Akote				
Khandeish				130 to 132
Barsee				
Dhollera				125 to 128
Bhowuggur				
Hingunghaut				135 to 138
Broach				130 to 135
Veeravul				118 to 118
Vingoria				122 to 125
Compta				120 to 125
DharwarSawginned				135 to 140
Oomrawuttee	New			145 to 150
Akote				
Ready Sales				1175 Candies
For delivery				125 "
Market dull.				

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JAN. 2.

Bay, Ensign 33rd Duke of Wellington's Regiment, on duty from Poona.

Regiment, on sick leave, from Poona.

and Royal Highlanders, Regiment, on leave, from

DEPARTURES.—JAN. 2.

Regiment, on leave, to Europe.

Lieutenant, Invalid Pay Master Abyssinia F. F., to join

the Royal North British Fusiliers, to join, to

Poona.

Barr, Ensign 33rd Duke of Wellington's Regiment, to join, to Aunsley Bay.

Smith, Lieutenant R. E., Abyssinian F. F., to join, to Aunsley Bay.

Lofthouse, Lieutenant 93rd Regiment, on medical certificate, to Karrachee.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant G. E. Martin, Madras Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate.

Brigadier General Raines, C.B., is appointed temporarily to the Divisional Staff in consequence of the appointment of Major General the Honorable A. H. Gordon, C.B., to the Command of the Army.

Major J. A. Grant, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed to the Intelligence Department of the Abyssinian Field Force.

General Order No. 743, dated 17th December, is cancelled, and Lieutenant J. Davis, Public Works Department, is appointed as Subaltern Officer of the Public Works Corps now under engagement by the Chief Engineer at the Presidency.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned Officer having completed twelve years' service, to be Captain from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—Lieutenant William Thomas Eden, 29th December 1867.

Brigadier Genenerai Russell is appointed to the Command of the Garrison of Aden whilst holding the office of Political Resident there.

Lieutenant C. Grant, 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, has been appointed Special Officer Kattywar Local Battalion, vice Lieutenant Hamilton, resigned.

Nos. 4, 5, and 6 Batteries of the 5th Brigade Royal Artillery are brought on the strength of the Establishment of this Presidency from the 24th November 1867, the date of their arrival at Bombay.

The following Order by Colonel Field, Commanding Advance Brigade Abyssinian Field Force, is confirmed :—

Camp Lower Sarso, 28th November 1867.

Assistant Surgeon Laing, 16th Regiment N. I., having produced the requisite medical certificate, is permitted to proceed on sick leave to Zoolla en route to England.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty years' service to be Major from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—Captain Charles Matthew Lewis, 23rd December 1867.

Brigadier General Staff is appointed Brigadier General of the 1st Class, vice Brigadier General Russell, appointed Political Resident at Aden.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain G. L. Warden, of the Bombay Staff Corps, has been appointed Boundary Settlement Officer in Kattywar.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Brigadier General A. L. Russell to be Political Resident at Aden.

Lieutenant Charles Grant, Her Majesty's 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry, has been appointed Special Officer for the Kattywar Local Battalion.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Wutamul wulled Mungirmal, 2nd Class Extra Assistant Collector in the Thana and Parkur District, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in that District.

Mr. R. M. Lambert, Supernumerary Deputy Collector in the Hyabad District, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in that district.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Covenanted and Uncovenanted Officers having produced the necessary certificates, have been granted by the Right Honorable the Secretary State for India extensions of leave or the periods specified :—

COVENANTED.

Mr. J. E. Andre, six months S. C.

Mr. G. Scott, six months without pay.

UNCOVENANTED.

Mr. P. Bickersteth, three months S. C.

" Mockjee Curseljee six months S. C.

" and Pramontied officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to their duties :—

COVENANTED.

Mr. H. Larpent, 3rd October ; Overland.

Mr. Lodwick, first Mail in December.

Mr. Birrell, expiration of leave.

Mr. H. Cameron, first Mail in November.

UNCOVENANTED.

Mr. W. H. Payne, 26th November ; via Marseilles.

Mr. H. Bulkley, 18th November Overland.

Mr. S. E. St. Light, expiration of leave.

Mr. Mancokjee Cursetjee, expiration of leave.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend W. Sloss, Military Chaplain, Church of Scotland, late of the 42nd Royal Highland Regiment, is appointed Presbyterian Chaplain with the Abyssinian Field Force.

The Reverend H. Pase returned to duty from Europe on the 26th December 1867.

Reverend W. L. Allen, Chaplain of Belgaum, has been granted privilege leave for fifteen days from the date of quitting his station

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Lieutenant C. Hay and Captain W. P. LaTouche respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Superintendent of Police, Surat, on the 17th instant in the forenoon.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Mr. G. T. Gierlach and Major G. N. Thomas respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, before noon on the 23rd December 1867.

Dr. H. Cook and Dr. W. E. Cates respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Superintendent and Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Mahableswur, before noon on the 16th December 1867.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

Captain E. W. Trevor and Mr D. B. Crawford, Deputy Collectors, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Shikarpoor and Sukkur Districts on the 1st instant before noon.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—3RD JAN.

	Cotton,	Seed.
	£2 P. t.	£2 0 Nomi.
	£2 0 0d. to £2 5	£2 2s. 6d.
		....
		....

Liverpool, "Clarendon," to Liverpool.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

AT THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS,

THE BOMBAY

ALMANAC & DIRECTORY

FOR

1868.

PRICE RUPEES 8; BY POST RUPEES 8½

In preparing the Calendar for 1868, the compiler has kept two objects prominently before him. First, so to classify the contents of the Book that every piece of information shall be found under some general head to which it logically belongs, thus making the mere arrangement of the book almost equivalent to an index. Second, to make the work really and in fact a book of historical reference as regards the year 1867 as well as a mere almanac for 1868 ; in other words to squeeze the essence (as regards India and particularly Bombay) of the year now ended into the Calendar for the following year. Thus, for example, under the head of the Bank of Bombay will be found an elaborate account, extending over 12 pages of the progress of the negociations for amalgamation and reconstruction ; and, again, under the head, say, of the Mazagon Company will be found a history extending over several pages of all that has been done in connection with that Company during the year.

Further, it is plain that very important matter has been entirely overlooked in the Calendars hitherto published in the Bombay Presidency. There is no reason why the Municipal business should be utterly ignored. Not only, therefore, has the Commissioner's Report for 1866 been introduced at full length, but Dr. Hewlett's Report with its interesting appendix, Mr. Crawford's Budget for the current year, and the Report of the Financial Committee, have all been given. Beyond these, however, was a mass of official material, such as the discussions between Government and the Municipality regarding the drainage outfall : these have been carefully epitomised in chronological order, and the Municipal business alone fills upwards of eighty pages.

Again, it would be convenient for the public to have a ready means of referring to the proceedings either of the Legislative Council or the Bench of Justices ; their meetings during 1867 have been accordingly shown in abstract with a view to ready reference.

Moreover, from the system of Government prevailing in India, there is a vast amount of material floating from Government to the public every year, which is easily lost sight of and which it is desireable to fix in some permanent and conveniently available shape for reference by the miscellaneous public. The ground work for this has been laid in a statistical section. When these statistics have accumulated year after year for a few years, they will form, if carefully and truthfully prepared, a mine of invaluable information to every man who takes an interest in public affairs.

Carrying out the same idea, the compiler has prepared specially for the Calendar a complete review of the Trade of Bombay during 1867 with illustrative tables, which it is hoped will be found useful to the general and particularly the mercantile public. It has also been thought desireable to give an alphabetical list of the chief native inhabitants.

The work has been in other respects carefully prepared and contains 870 pages printed in small and compact type.

CONTENTS :—

GENERAL SECTION :—
Calendar.
Financial Statement 1867-68.
Latest published Accounts of the Government of India.
Acts passed by the Government of India.
Acts passed by the Government of Bombay.
The Government of India's Rules for the Guidance of Licence Tax Collectors.
The Imperial Loans of 1867
The Government of India and residencies.
Indian Members of the Order of the ath.
The Order of the Star of India.

STATISTICAL SECTION :—
The Population of India in Districts,
Ditto Do. in Races.
Ditto Do. per square mile.
Ditto of Chief Towns.
Census of the Central Provinces published during 1867.
Ditto of N. W. P. do. do.
Statistics of the Army of India.
Bengal Sanitary Report.
Expenditure in India on Indian Army.
Ditto in England.
Military Strength of Countries around India.
The Debt of India.
The Revenue of India (comparative view).
Table of the Annual Surplus and Deficit.
Statistics of the Indian Railways.
Ditto of Crime in India.
Ditto of the Paper Currency.
Ditto of Education in India.
Ditto of the Indian, &c. Telegraphs.
Administrative Statistics (latest published).
Ditto of Bombay.
Flow of Bullion to and from India.
Opium averages.
The Trade of india.
Ditto of Bengal.
Ditto of Bombay.
Ditto of Sind.
Ditto of Aden.
Ditto of the minor Ports of the Presidency.
Trade between Bombay and England.
Vessels employed in the Bombay Trade.
Ditto in trade of Sind.
Ditto in trade of Aden.

MILITARY SECTION :—
The Bombay Army.
The Abyssinian Field Force.
Vessels chartered for expedition.
Regulations for H. M.'s Troop Ships.
Government Military Despatches during 1867.
The Enlistment Act.
Military Pay and allowances.

CIVIL SERVICE SECTION :—
The Covenanted Civil Service.
The Uncovenanted Civil Service.
Civil Pay and Allowances.
Political Appointments.
Land Revenue do.
Customs do.
Revenue Survey do.
Public Works do.
Civil Surgeons do.
Financial do.
Judicial do.
Ecclesiastical do.
Cotton department do.
Police do.
Educational do.
Collectors in Presidency.

NATIVE NOBILITY SECTION :—
List of Sirdars of the Deccan.
Do. of Independent chiefs.
Do. of Tributary chiefs.

LEGISLATIVE SECTION :—
Epitome of the Business before the Legislative Council during 1867.

MUNICIPAL SECTION :—
Municipal appointments.
European and Native Justices.
Abstract of the Bench Meetings during 1867.
The Commissioner's Report for 1866.
Health Officer's Report for 1866.
The Commissioner's Budget for 1868.
The Financial Committee's Report.
Mortuary Report.
The Municipal Market Loan.
Abstract of the Discussion on the Main Drainage during 1867.

COMMERCIAL SECTION :—
Review of the Bombay market for 1867.
Tables shewing price of Cotton in Bombay and Liverpool during 1867.
Do. shewing rates of Exchange during 1867.
Members of the Chamber of Commerce.
Chamber's Report for past year.
The Cotton Crops, 1867, of Western India.
Indian Customs Tariff.
List of Companies not in liquidation.
Do. in liquidation.
Do. wound up.
Analysis of the published reports of above companies.
List of Insolvents under Act XXVIII.
List of persons who have filed petitions in the Insolvent Court during 1867.
List of Divi[illegible] paid on Insolvent Estates.
List of Trustees and Liquidators.

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION :—
Share tables for [illegible]
Educational [illegible]
Benevolent [illegible]
Religious [illegible]
Clubs [illegible]
Telegraphic Cables and Tariffs.
Railways [illegible]
Steamers [illegible]
Mascots [illegible]
&c.

LISTS OF
Boards
Native
Street
Classified List of Traders and Professions.

Printed and published at the "Bombay Gazette" Press

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—With reference to the advertisement for Tenders for the construction of a new Road from the junction of the Baboola Tank Road to the North approach of the Elphinstone Over Bridge—Contractors are hereby informed that the time for sending in Tenders has been extended up to the 11th instant.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.

RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality, 2nd January, 1868.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA & CHINA LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Association will be held at the offices of the Association, No. 23 Apollo Street, on FRIDAY next the 10th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of receiving a report from the Liquidator on the affairs of the liquidation and considering what steps are to be adopted in order to bring the same to a close.

JOHN SMITH, Liquidator.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1868.

WEEKLY SALE.—On WEDNESDAY the 8th day of January 1868 Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms at 1 P. M. 75 pieces of Grey Long cloth of 64lbs. and 27 pieces of same of 81bs. by order of Cursna Cana and Bacher Akha and on account and risk of Khutry Adum Amed and Khutry Hajee Vully.

The undersigned will also sell on the same day Geneva Watches, one Patent Safe, one fancy Fan, Horses, Carriages and other articles.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.—On SATURDAY the 18th day of January 1868, at 4 P. M., Messrs HEERALALL & Co. will sell by Public auction, on the premises, by order of Mortgagee and on account and risk of Mortgagers, all that piece and parcel of land or ground or garden, with two Bungalows, cook rooms, stables and out houses and premises standing thereon, situate, lying or being on the North side of the Grant Road, containing by admeasurement 3025 square yards on thereabouts, which said property is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Nos. 162 165, and the said messuages are assessed under No 67, 68 and bounded as follows : on the North by the property of Ebrahim Abdool and partly by the Government Ground, on the South by the Grant Road, on the East by the property of Vuzeeram Bebee and on the West by the property of Rustomjee Eduljee Sookra.

For Private bargain and other particulars apply to Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. at their office No. 6, Rampart Row.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUEABLE LANDED PROPERTY.—ON MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1868, at 4 P. M. Messrs. HERALALL & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mortgagee, and on account and risk of Khoja Dhurumsey Mooljee, Memon Ameed Hajee Abba, and Memon Ameen bin Esmael, all that piece and parcel of Government land or ground, together with Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling House standing thereon, situate, lying, or being at the New Town, containing by admeasurement 332 8/9 square yards or thereabouts, which said property is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 99 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 2566 and 907 and bounded as follows : on the East by the Sweepers' passage, on the West by the Dunkan Road, on the North by the House of Gorea Baba, and on the South by the House of Vullubdass Vussonjee.

For particulars apply to Messrs. HEERALALL & Co., Auctioneers, at their office, No. 6, Rampart Row.

NOTICE.—THE BOMBAY BOATING CLUB.—Members will please take notice that the Floating BOAT SHED will be moored off the Apollo Bunder, on and after the 3rd inst., and that a Peon will be in attendance on the Bunder every evening from 4 to 5-30 o'clock to take off members.

The new unrigged Fours are now on their way out and may be expected about the 15th inst., in the meantime the two inrigged Fours are ready and at the disposal of members as well as T. E. Taylor Esq., pair oared out rigger which he has kindly placed at the use of the Club.

Members who have not paid their subscriptions will please accept this notice and do so at once to the Treasurers Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

P. A. R. OLDFIELD,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 1st January, 1868.

NOTICE.—SEALED Tenders are hereby invited for the purchase of 35 Teak Logs and 102 Nelliampathy Teak Taldoms, the property of the Cochin Government and lying in the Timber Depot at Ponany.

2. Tenders will be received till MONDAY the 20th January 1868 and will be opened on the following day in the Huzoor Cutcherry at Ernacollum in the presence of such of the parties interested as may be in attendance.

3. The Tenders should specify, in words at length, a rate per Candy all round for the Teak Logs and a rate per 100 Double Taodas (twelve of which are equal to a Candy) for the Taldoms.

4. The Candy is equivalent in Malabar Measurement to one Cubic Kole, a Kole being equal to 28½ English Inches.

5. A Deduction of 15 per cent from the amount sale of the Logs and of 7½ per cent from that of the Taldoms will be allowed for defects.

6. The Tenders to be addressed to the Dewan of Cochin and to be superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber."

7. The Government reserve to itself the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders which may be received without assigning a reason for so doing.

J. S. VERNEDE,
Commercial Agent to the Cochin Government.
Commercial Office, Ernacollum in Cochin, 24th Dec., 1867.

HAM IN CANVASS by every Overland Steamer.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
Per lb.	Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 4

BACON by every Overland Steamer.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
By entire side, per lb.	Rs. 1 0	Rs 1 2
Do. on cut	" 1 2	" 1 4

CHEESE by every Overland Steamer, DOUBLE GLOSTER.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
By entire Cheese of 25 to 30 lbs.	Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 4
On cut	" 1 2	" 1 4
Berkeley and White, 7 to 10 lbs.	" 1 2	" 1 2
Stilton, 8 to 12 lbs.	" 1 4	" 1 6

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co.

JEWELLERY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED.) have recently received a large accession to their stock of JEWELLERY. Always the largest and best selected in Bombay, it is now, by the addition of all the most Elegant Novelties, a more extensive and beautiful collection than ever.

The JEWELLERY is of the first class London Manufacture and quality only, for which the Company has been so long and so favorably known.

BRACELETS
Of Worked Gold, or set with Jewels, in a srioty of Elegant Designs.

BROOCHES.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled, with and without Pendants.

CHAINS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Albert, Guard, and Victoria.

CHARMS,
For the Watch Chain.

EAR-RINGS.
Samll, neat plain Gold or elegantly worked and Jewelled.

LOCKETS.
Plain bright, or dead, Gold, Chased, Engraved, Jewelled, or Mourning ; for attachment to Necklet or watch Chain ; to take One, Two or Four portraits.

NECKLETS.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

NECK CHAINS.
For the suspension of Lockets.

GOLD PEN AND PENCIL-CASES,
Spiral, Spring and Telescope ; Plain Gold, Engine Turned, Fluted, or Engraved.

RINGS.

Ladies'	Gentlemen's.
Diamond.	Diamond.
Guard.	Signet.
Jewelled Guard.	Scarf.
Wedding.	Scarf Slide.

&c., &c., &c.

SCARF PINS.
Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled. A large selection.

STUDS AND SLEEVE LINKS.
Plain or Chased Gold ; or Jewelled.

SUITES OF BRACELET, BROOCH AND EAR-RINGS.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

SUITES OF STUDS, AND SLEEVE LINKS,
Plain Gold, or Handsomely Chased.

HALF SUITES OF BROOCH AND EAR-RINGS,
Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

And the usual Large Variety of small sundry Jewellery.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing, Chemist 17 & 18, Speck's Fields, Mile end New Town, London. This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its *cooling, refreshing,* and *mild aperient* properties, as well as in its flavour as a *Saline* draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N. B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

IN CHANCERY.—CAUTION.—BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the COURT OF CHANCERY for an INJUNCTION to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

Also BISHOP'S NEW REMEDY FOR SEA SICKNESS should be in the hands of every person travelling by sea.

TREACHER & Co., Agents, for Western India.

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Sixth and succeeding lines, each	" 0 6

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POSTAL NOTICES.

OCEAN MAILS.

The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the time named :—

	Date of departure.	Mail will close	An after Packet will be made.
China, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Natal, Reunion, St. Helena	15th and 30th.	6 P. M. previous evening.	7 A. M. on the day of departure
Muscat, Persian Gulf, Bussorah, Bagdad, Lunagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Karwar	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None
Beypore, Mangalore, Cochin, Calicut, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Kurrachee	Every Saturday.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
	12 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail.		None.

BANGRY PARCE.

Distance	Weight not exceeding 20 Tolah.	50 Tolahs.	100 Tolah.	Per 100 Tolahs beyond.
	Rs As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As	Rs. As.
Not exceeding 300 miles.	0 4	0 8	0 12	0 12
" 600	0 8	1 0	1 8	1 8
" 900	0 12	1 8	2 4	2 4
" 1200	1 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Above 1200	1 4	2 8	3 12	3 1

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—Subscribers are informed that the next Assembly will be held at Mr. H. E. Ashley's Bungalow, Malabar Hill, on the evening of TUESDAY the 7th instant, at 9 o'clock.

Fort, January 1868.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1868.

THE Administration Reports of the Bombay Presidency are not remarkable for their eloquence or for qualities calculated to attract the general public. If they are good statistical records of the historical facts of the year, we may overlook their want of eloquence or attractiveness. The reason of their baldness, we may assume, lies in the impossibility of finding annually a cause for rhetoric in the meagre events comprised within the small section of a single year of which the Reports treat. In adopting this assumption we of course deal charitably with the reputation of the Government secretaries or officials to whom is entrusted the duty of compiling our annual report of the material and moral progress of the presidency, for most people who have not official reports to draw up will admit that the last few years of the history of the Bombay Presidency have been years fraught with great events. One accordingly naturally turns to the official reports which pretend to give an account of the condition and progress of this portion of India, to ascertain the views of Government upon, or even the narrative by Government of, the social and commercial revolution of the last half dozen years. In the report for 1866-67 just issued, and in that for the preceding year, there is an entire absence of any reference whatever to the progress of the crisis which has laid Bombay prostrate for the last three years, and which has been the uppermost fact in our local history, and we may add in the history of the presidency generally, since the beginning of 1865. We interpret this silence in an administration Report as equivalent to an acknowledgment that the Government of Bombay has been singularly destitute of any policy in connection either with the great cotton era, or with the convulsions which followed. We read such trash as the following for example which is surely beneath the dignity of a report by the Government of Bombay :—

"253. The large privy is approaching completion, the other privy has not been commenced. Expended in 1866-67, Rs. 740."

"212 *Bombay.* The privy consists of four seats, three for Natives and one for Europeans."

"475. Kandeish. Several new drains have been built, &c.

Again, we read an account of a cadjan roof being placed over a shed in the dockyard, a circumstance of such astounding moment, perhaps, as to commend itself to the astute and enraptured intellect of a Government Secretary, but it is rubbish to all the world beside. These gentlemen may possibly possess the qualifications of the elephant, combining the power to pick up a pin with the power to tear down a tree, but in their administration reports they certainly prefer to chronicle the cutting of a drain to recording the convulsions of a commercial crisis. The want of comment on the condition of Bombay is the more remarkable, as Government had a very deep personal interest in the crisis. It has seen Sir Bartle Frere's harbour foreshore policy annihilated, it has seen joint stock enterprise which it had summoned to its aid collapse utterly, and it has seen the Government Bank which all believed to be stable as the Government itself, upheld, during the year reported upon, by the State resources, and tottering on to its final doom at the hands of a liquidator. Now, why is there not, either in the report for 1865-66 or in that for 1866-67, some notice of the effects of the commercial convulsion of these years in a report which professes to be so minute as to register even the cutting of a drain by a road side, at a cost of a couple of hundred rupees. The social condition of this country and the autocratic style of government which a foreign rule and the system of the government involve render it eminently the duty of the State to put on periodical record the gradual and silent social changes which are being effected under British administration. It has an efficient staff of officers scattered over the face of the country who are well qualified to describe the social changes which they witness in their respective districts, and who should certainly be called upon to furnish records of these changes in a time, like the present, of vital transition. Such officers are the only persons who can note the phases of any transition that may be occurring, for the mofussil is not yet opened up to Europeans. Nor can Government say that these social matters, relating to the domestic life of the people, ought not to form a regular and standard part of an administration report proper, for in the first instance, they, in all probability, are entirely due to the existence of British rule and to the character of British administration in this country ; and secondly, Government condescends to notice the bare figures of the bullion imported into Bombay and might as well set on permanent and available record but not in the style of the skeleton report of the Commissioner of Customs, the causes of its influx, and its effects on the country. The meagre fact that so much bullion was imported into Bombay is a very interesting and valuable announcement which we are not disposed to disparage. If it is worth chronicling at all, the events with which it stands connected and which are the cause of it are equally deserving of notice, and we regret Government has deemed it less worthy of notice than the roofing of a cadjan hut. If Government demurs to extending its administration report to the subjects we have indicated, it was still bound to put on record a statement and a defence of its policy in connection with the Bank of Bombay. Again, we would ask why is the erection of a privy chronicled in the report of the Government of one of the Presidencies of a great empire, and the propping up of the Presidency Bank with the money of the State not even referred to. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald should, as a fitting punishment, compel the sapient official who has exercised so marvellous a discrimination in the selection of his materials to affix his name to the report, and we hope His Excellency, drawing from the rich practical experience he has acquired in the House of Commons, will prohibit for the future the disfigurement of the annual reports with such drivel, and instruct the gentleman who is entrusted with the compiling of them to discharge his duties with a greater regard for common sense. A very considerable improvement might also be effected in the manner in which the information the book does contain is laid before the public. The true and legitimate method of shewing statistical results in most cases is to state them, like a death-rate, at so much per cent. either of the population or of some other standard that may be adopted. For this, no doubt, a census is an indispensable preliminary, such as was taken eighteen months ago in the C[illegible] Provinces and in the North Western Provinces. An accurate numeration of the people is the first step in most statistical observations connected with the progress of a country. [illegible] sults are stated by a per centage of the po[illegible] it enables comparison to be made between different districts of India, between India and different countries, and between different periods of time. It tells positively next to nothing to state that so many suits were filed in the High Court during 1866-67, so many in the Regulation Districts, and so many in Sind, and that the number was so many more or less than last year. This method of putting the figures neither enables us to compare the litigiousness of the people of the Western Presidency with the love of litigation among the people of England, or the Punjaub, or Bengal, or elsewhere. What is wanted is a standard, and no standard is equal in utility to that which is measured by the hundred of the population. We cannot even compare the success of the Small Cause Courts of the Mofussil with the success of the Small Cause Court of the Presidency town. In this respect, however, the Bombay Administration report does not stand alone, and the circumstance only heightens the difficulty and renders reform the more desirable. The first step towards making the annual administration returns of India historically valuable is a census of all India, and the remodelling the form of the reports, so far at least as to guarantee that the information shall be furnished on a recognised system which admits of easy and correct comparison with other place and times. Mr. Fitzgerald might do for the Presidency of Bombay what has been done for the Central and North West Provinces—take an accurate census of the whole Presidency. The experience derived from other parts of India demonstrates that there is, politically speaking, neither danger nor inexpediency in such a course.

Our object when we commenced these remarks was to present some of the statistical results of the Report. The volume is, however, more than usually dull, and could only be made interesting by comparing it with similar reports of a number of years back.

SHAM FIGHT AT BARODA.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

H. H. the Gaekwar's troops, consisting of the regular portion, viz., three regiments of infantry, two batteries of artillery, and two squadrons of cavalry, were divided into two divisions for the sham fight which came off before Colonel J. T. Barr, the Resident, who was accompanied by Major General Tapp, Commanding the Northern Divisions of the Bombay Army, also by Major G. L. Thompson, commandant of this station, and a party of officers belonging to the civil and military services. There were also a number of ladies, who deigned to afford their presence on this occasion. A temporary building had been erected on the southern extremity of the parade ground, in the shape of a bay, for the accommodation of the abovementioned ladies and gentlemen, to enable them to witness the movements of the troops, and the *coup de'oeil* of the different colours of the ladies' dresses had a beautiful effect. His Highness' new Prime Minister, Bhow Saib Sindiah, enacted the part of host towards the ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of his royal master the Gaekwar, who was dressed in a military uniform with a silver laced military forage cap, mounted on a richly caparisoned and showy charger. H. H. remained with his troops, being evidently glad to display his equestrian powers, for he has a good seat and carriage on his horse, which he provokes to its utmost exertions to display the complete command and mastery which he possesses over his movements. General Tapp, the Resident, and the rest of H. H.'s guests having been seated in the pavilion already mentioned as having been erected for their accommodation, the movements commenced by the troops told off as the enemy's force advancing towards an imaginary bridge which was represented by four camp colours driven into the ground between them and the troops representing H. H. the Gaekwar's force. It should have been stated that the troops representing the two forces were formed up on opposite parts of the parade ground, the imaginary bridge marked by the four camp colours being pitched between the two forces. The two divisions of the troops were composed as follows :—Troops representing the enemy's force.

1. One battalion of infantry

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(From a Correspondent.)

SURAT, 31st Dec.

PERHAPS you would like to hear of what is doing in Surat, that once famed city destined to be destroyed by fire and flood. The remains of large dwelling-houses bears record as to what the place once was. There are only two native infantry regiments quartered here, one reside in well-built lines, or barracks lately erected by the men of the 2nd Grenadier Native Infantry under the supervision of that well-known officer, Colonel Schneider, now a Brigadier General in the Abyss. The othe r regiment, the 13th N. I., are in tents closely huddled together, thanks to the Quartermaster General who, I suppose, has never himself seen Surat, or he never would have sent two regiments to a place hardly able to accommodate one, but such is a common occurrence since the Hon'ble Company gave over charge to Her Majesty's Government.

The roads are very indifferent affairs watered throughout the city, but this luxury only extends a short distance in military limits. I observe the dead bodies of the city are carried through the cantonment, a very bad arrangement, but the civil power rides triumphant, and although it has been represented no notice is taken to stop the nuisance. The conservancy establishment appears to me to be very indifferent compared with other stations, the troops use the Taptee river as a latrine, and the effluvia as one promenades of an evening on the bank of the river listening to that fine band of the 13th is anything but pleasant or wholesome. The water used for drinking is all more or less saline, and bowel complaints common. The 2nd Grenadiers are a very fine regiment, I saw them out on parade last evening under their gallant Colonel, Tom Muter. As there is only room for one corps to parade, I have not seen the 13th, but judging from the way their band plays, under that distinguished musician, Mr. Sweeny, the master of the band, I have no doubt the regiment is in first-rate order. Talking about bands Government, it appears to me, do not take their proper share of its expenses. From several conversations I have had with officers in my rambles, a band costs Rs. 250 a month, to keep it well supplied with instruments, pay the bandmaster, and add a few rupees to each musician, who receives Rs. 5 as the highest and Rs. 2 as the lowest figure according to his attainments in the art. Government give a grant of Rs. 100 per mensem and the subscription of four or five officers (for there are seldom more now with a regiment is quite inadequate)to keep a band. There is to be a grand fete at Amrelee on new year's day, given by the heads of the railway department, breakfast at 9, tiffin at 1, ball and supper in the evening, cricket and other games in the early part of the day, a concert in the afternoon, the band of one of the regiments will be in attendance. Altogether it will be a grand affair as all such affairs are at Amrolee. The weather is pleasant enough, cold morning and evenings, with a good grill at noon. Surat itself in the way of gaities is dull enough,—every body is away on duty or amusement, the 13th have only four officers and the Grenadiers about eight.

The tombs are well worth seeing, the indefatigable chaplain of the station keeps them in good repair and the ground is neatly laid out. The church also is a well constructed building. In fact Surat is well worth a visit by travellers.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BARODA, 27th DECEMBER.

You Bombay people can have no idea how cold it is up here, now. Just the sort of weather for the wild excitement we are indulging in; people become so talkative that even their teeth are heard to chatter, and in the early morning broken gurglings do duty for the intellectual conversation with which we improve our minds. One almost expects to see the cock-robin of an English winter presenting his bill at the window, expectant of his usual morning crumb in default of the early worm. That playful creature the domestic "Pariah" has a blue and dismal appearance, and is more than ever suggestive of Rs. 300 fine and six months' imprisonment. The animals nd natives, of which there are several in Baroda, nearly 300,000, are the only beings who look miserable through cold. The Sahib logh in general look jolly and have that appearance of fresh beetroot, which is known as the bloom of health. We have got through two days of industrious festivity already, and hope to repeat the dose on Monday. On Thursday last His Highness the Gaekwar showed us how his troops could walk about and make a noise. We started at about half-past-three in the afternoon for the Champ de Mars of Baroda, where we found a grand stand, and two armies waiting to destroy one another. The Gaekwar commanded one force consisting of a Highland and a Kakee Regiment, a squadron of cavalry and four guns; the other was under General Devines and was composed of a rifle regiment, a regiment of cavalry and four guns. The Gaekwar's army attacked and drove back General Devines, with terrible ferocity, having previously fired blank cartridge on them with terrific effect. His Highness promptly captured several guns, and ordered his cavalry to charge, which they did in admirable order, their European officer especially showing great capacity for running away, and singular talents for being in a safe position. I observed the fire brigade regiment of cavalry under General Devines, making ineffectual rushes to capture the whole of the Gaekwar's army. They at length succeeded in capturing two of his guns by hiding behind a mound, and dashing out when they thought no one was looking. The "ferocious Doolies" behaved in a very praiseworthy manner, capturing two wounded men who had fallen off their horses while charging, and carrying them off with their accustomed alacrity. There were happily no attempts on the part of the infantry to skewer their personal friends on stray ramrods, as is sometimes the case.

After the review was over the two armies, including the killed, fraternised cheerfully, and marched together opposite the grand stand, whence the resident, the C. O. of the station, and one or two others descended to inspect the troops. His Highness on perceiving this dismounted, and ran in a rather undignified manner to meet them. After inspection they all returned to the stand, and the Gaekwar shook hands with every one on their departure. It was generally supposed that both armies must have been "pretty well chawed up" before the battle began, unless they swallowed the bullets or caught them in their teeth like Professor "Frikel." There were not more than 1,800 men altogether, including two squadrons of cavalry, and 8 guns. His Highness was richly dressed in a dark coloured suit, and rode a showy looking black horse with a saddle cloth reaching to the ground. He gave us champagne, &c., with his usual hospitality, and seemed very glad to see us. Some of us went to see the tigers after the review, and were very much edified by their intelligent growlings.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette).

SIR,—I have just accomplished a feat. I have been from Bombay to Ahmedabad and back again without getting any of my limbs broken. I have lost nothing either but my temper, which was not particularly good when I started, so that it does not much matter. But how on earth I did it goodness only knows. I never saw such a rk in all my life. The station at Tardeo of a orning when the train starts is worth going to

is tremendously exciting. So If my boy had not been a ave had at least a couple of clerk, who was driven mad where you take your ticket, d left to give a little relief to

nances at the stations where Parsees and Hindoos, both acting within a few yards of u might suppose they could ve could reach them. was the time though for real one who likes hair breadth

hook in the centre of one of way, and we made to go off with k by clinking at the coupling nt on notwithstanding most trances from some Parsees, till interfered. Then the carriage all the passengers, babies, and aped up in another carriage, and in determined to make up for lost not gone far before the train p, the whistle to shriek, and the look rather nervous. On was the matter we were inform- l right—that the man had been given in charge, and would be sure to get two years if the jury thought he was guilty. The pointsman had gone to sleep, and our train had been sent on to the line where a passenger train and goods train had been put on one side to let us pass. "If the guard had not not been a keepin' an uncommon sharp look out, sir, we should have gone slap in amongst them carriages," said one of the officials. "She jest stopped, si 15 feet off the other train, sir" said another. On we went again till we reached Tardeo, when such a scene presented itself as I never saw before.

Every one began to "puckerow" everything that came in his way. I seized hold of a basket that looked something like my own, but fortunately the owner saw it and stopped me or I might not only have stolen his but lost my own. I had booked and separately paid for some luggage (fool that I was). I could have taken property of far greater value than my own. No one interfered. I marched off with such packages as I thought proper to appropriate. My luggage ticket was not asked for; my first class ticket is with me still; and the shrieking on that platform still rings in my ears.

If ever you catch me trusting my precious neck to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company again if I can help it you may call me

AN ASS.

P. S.—Can you tell me the difference between a station master and a passenger on the B. B. & C. I. Railway?

THE COTTON TRADE IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Knowing how often in your columns you have done what was possible to develope the cotton trade, I write the following few lines in hope that it may meet the eyes of those whose duty it is to remove obstructions to the cotton trade. I especially allude to Mr. Carnac, whom I do not address directly as I do not wish to be singled out as the person to bear the brunt of ill feeling which would be engendered by the removal of that which is to many a source of profit, but which is to me and others similarly situated an undeniable source of loss.

I am a member of a company which is deeply interested in the cotton trade especially in Bombay and Akote. You are probably aware that the system followed by many large firms is to carry out orders received from England. Supposing we received an order to purchase 200 candies of Akote cotton we would send the necessary orders to our agent at Akote, who would send us down the exact quantity ordered at the rate indicated by us. But it is a well known thing that the agent receives from the ryot in Akote so many seers on every bale. These are his perquisites and besides he gets paid by us, but that payment is small in proportion to what the total of the value of the perquisites comes to. I need not explain how the giving of these perquisites keeps up the value of cotton. I therefore ask why cannot this perquisite system be put a stop to, by introducing a bale of a uniform weight as was last season introduced at Khangaum by Captain Langton, assistant commissioner, the effect of which was to put a stop to the perquisite system once for all. The weight now in force there is 10 maunds to the bale.

There is another point which ought to be noted in Akote, the mahars, the priests, the beggers, &c., each consider themselves entitled to a present of a handful of cotton from each cart coming into the market. And these handfuls are now taken generally without permission being given or asked. This has a very objectionable effect on both sellers and buyers. It often causes a commotion which is sometimes taken advantage of by the buyers to the detriment of the sellers—i. e., the ryots.

This taking of handfuls of cotton out of the bales causes a loss of at least two seers in each bale. The loss on each bale on account of the perquisite taken by Government on account of difference in weight, &c. is about 3 seers in each ½ bale or 6 seers in the bale. Total loss on the bale is I think at least 8 seers. Calculate the number of bales sold at Akote in the season at say 30,000, and multiply this number by 8 and the result at 80p. per bale, Rs. 114,960 is that which is yearly lost to the ryot and not gained by the cotton merchant but by a set of go-betweens who risk nothing. Those who are acquainted with the facts of the case know that the loss per bale far exceeds 8 seers, and that the number of bales sold at Akote exceeds 30,000, therefore Rs. 114,960 must be taken as the smallest sum which is annually lost to the ryot.

Cannot this be remedied? Those large English firms who have the power may not have the knowledge requisite to move in this matter. To them in fact is this letter specially addressed. They are not tied down as the writer of this is by brother partners natives of this country, wh fear to cause the enmity of those whom the proposed change if allowed would injure.

A COTTON MERCHANT.

THE LIQUOR LICENSE QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The Resolution of Government published in your paper of yesterday regarding the increase of license fees on arrack shops in Bombay during the present year evinces an admirable spirit of fairness on their part. Mr. Souter proposed in some cases to raise the fees twice or three times over; but Government very properly refused to sanction the increase.

So far back as July last, Mr. Hope, Collector of Surat, submitted to Government a scheme for raising the fees on licenses in some instances "eight times" over, and also for increasing at the same time the duty of one rupee per imperial gallon of liquor removed from the Sudder Distillery to one rupee and four annas.

According to existing laws on the subject, Mr. Hope was bound to obtain the sanction of Government previous to raising the several fees in so arbitrary a manner, and to give to the license holders ample notice of his intention. In addition to these unfair proceedings on his part, the Collector ordered thirteen arrack shops to be closed there being in his opnion too many. These shops had been in existence for the last "fifty years," three of the holders being old widows. Just imagine the hardship inflicted upon them for their being "suddenly" deprived of their only means of subsistence! The notice Mr. Hope gave them on the 13th August last was to effect that these thirteen shops should be peremptorily shut up on the 14th!! And this after receiving the license and imperial fees for one year in advance!!

The liquor sellers represented their grievances to Government, who have passed the following resolution:—

"Government see no reason for raising the fee on the sale of Europe liquors. The imperial revenue derived from the customs is sufficient, and the old rate, which is general throughout the presidency, ought not to be raised in *Surat*.

"2. As to the rates of fees on country liquors, there may be reason to raise them (and there is unquestionably the power to do so), but the increase proposed appears excessive, and the rates should be revised so as to give a moderate increase, and an amended scale should be submitted for sanction."

With reference to the harsh order for closing thirteen of the oldest shops, Government have put certain questions to Mr. Hope on the points raised by the petitioners, and pending a reply from him, the subject stands in abeyance.

I make no doubt but that Government will deal fairly with the Surat shopkeepers as they have done with those of Bombay, and the thirteen shop-keepers will be allowed to resume their trade for the rest of the year, ending on July 31st next, with an intimation that they should be prepared to shut up their shops on that day.

Bombay, January 2. FACTS.

THE COTTON FRAUDS' BILL.

(From the Englishman, Dec. 27.)

THE Council met at Government House on Friday, the 20th December 1867.

Present:—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, presiding; His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; the Hon'ble G. Nobie Taylor; the Right Hon'ble W. N. Massey; the Hon'ble Major General Sir H. M. Durand, C. B., K. C. S. I.; the Hon'ble Sir George U. Yule, C. B., K. C. S. I.; the Hon'ble E. L. Brandreth; the Hon'ble M. J. Shaw Stewart; the Hon'ble C. P. Hobhouse; the Hon'ble J. Skinner; the Hon'ble Stewart Gladstone; the Hon'ble Prosanna Kumar Thakur, C. S. I.

The Hon'ble Prosanna Kumar Thakur made a solemn declaration of allegiance to her Majesty, and that he would faithfully fulfil the duties of his office.

COTTON FRAUDS' BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shaw Stewart introduced the Bill for the suppression of Frauds in the Cotton Trade, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in six weeks. He said that the Bill was proposed by Mr. Maine and published with His Excellency's permission in the "Gazette of India." Before leaving India Mr. Maine requested him (Mr. Shaw Stewart) to take charge of the measure, and he assented, stating at the same time that he could not entirely approve of several of its provisions. Mr. Maine, however, expressed a desire that he should take it up as he seemed to consider it of some importance to have it introduced by some one who had practical knowledge of the working of the Bombay Act on which it was founded, and he suggested that he should bring up in Committee the various points in which he disapproved of the Bill as drafted. He would, therefore, proceed to describe those points which he proposed, as suggested by Mr. Maine, to bring to the notice of the Select Committee. The first point affected the title and preamble of the Bill. It was, as they saw, a Bill for the suppression of frauds in the Cotton Trade. This Bill professed to be drafted on the model of the Act of the Bombay Government of 1863, which was entitled an "Act for the prevention of adulteration of cotton and the better suppression of frauds in the Cotton trade in the Presidency of Bombay." That Act had been in force for four years in the Presidency, and there was a strong fe the object, as described in its title and was not exactly that which ought to h aimed at, or, at all events, which ou aimed at in future. After four years' e of the Act, the Bombay Chamber of wrote as follows, in reply to question Government as to the existence of, o for, alterations in the scope of the Act the opinion of the Chamber on a propo the fees, and increase the fund for wo

"The discussions which have t have shown that members of th are almost unanimously of opinio Act has not, in so far as its have been strictly adhered to, b tive of the good to the trade which seems to have expected. It was a altogether exceptional character, meet a crisis of a nature unexampled tory of the cotton trade, and, withou on a discussion of the results of the the Act while this exceptional state lasted, the Committee respectfully that they cannot by any means adm ence drawn by Colonel Walker in pa report that the improvement in In which has admittedly taken place is solely to the working of the Cotton F uds' Act.

"While admitting to the full exte with which the officers of the Depar striven to carry out what must have ficult and delicate task, and giving for having in some instances, effected to the trade, the members of the C appears from their recorded minute rally of opinion that much of this go effected by their acting *ultra vires*.

"The curious coincidence allu Colonel Walker is further explained that, during the same period, the cotto been deriving very great benefit from tions of Government officers outside ment altogether, such as Mr. Ashl Collector of Khandeish, to whom too cannot be given; from the opening way communication into the heart of districts of the Central Provinces and from the impetus thereby given to the ment of European agencies at the cotton marts of the interior, from the i of machinery for the better ginning and for full and half pressing in th from the increase of wealth (and, it may intelligence) among the growers of t and their emancipation from their for of dependence on the saokars, and perh all, from the heay fall which has taken the price of cotton since the close of the war, which brings the Indian grower a competition with the American, in a m which, during the early history of the of the Act, the Indian growers virtually a monopoly.

"But the exceptional state of matters called the Act into existence has passe and the question now arises whether it or expedient, to continue to tax the trade maintenance of the present costly system.

"On this point the Committee express most unanimous opinion of the Chamber they say that the benefits resulting fr working of the Act, in its strict interpre are not such as to justify the continua tax.

"In Bombay itself, where, it was antic by the framers o Act, the most be results would be e enced, and where Go

See para. 6 of Government Resolution. No. 1799

ment still consider that for police purposes is to say, for the purposes of the Act as it st the main strength of the Department shou located, the committee have no hesitatio expressing their opinion that the Act has pr a failure.

"It would be difficult indeed to point to instance in which the services of a staff, the l portion of which is maintained at a cost of ab Rs. 4,500 per mensem, have resulted in practical good.

"Returns are furnished and placed on the files of the Chamber, but it does not appear th they are ever referred to from which the refe ence is clear that merchants prefer trusting their own establishments and their own syste (good or bad as it may be) to the ordinar Police, and to the law as set forth in the Pena Code, to protect themselves in their transactions, in preference to the Cotton Frauds' officers.

"At the same time it is probable that the dread of detection and punishment has operated as a deterrent to fraud in Bombay itself, and still more in the Mofussil.

"Although, therefore, a considerable section of the Chamber, impressed with the practical inutility of the Act, and believing strongly that it is wrong in principle, desire to see it immediately repealed, the majority of the members appear to be of opinion that it might be attended with danger to do so, but that it may be desirable, in the meantime, to alter or amend it so as to admit of the establishment being incorporated with that of the Cotton Commissioner, and the fund made available for such purposes as those contemplated in the Government Resolution of 28th May 1866.

"The Act would thus gradually lose its character of a Police measure, and become, instead of a Cotton Frauds' Act, a Cotton Improvement Act."

The opinion expressed by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, that the establishment maintained under the Act should be incorporated with that of the Cotton Commissioner coincided, he believed, with the views of the Home Government. He did not think his memory failed him when he said that the Secretary of State, in a recent despatch expressed his approval of the change and doubtless that despatch would be laid before the Committee. It was perhaps not out of place to explain, here, the distinction between the Cotton Commissioner, and the Cotton Frauds' Department. Before the Bombay Cotton Act was passed, the Government of Bombay impressed with the great importance, that the Cotton trade was assuming, appointed an officer on a special salary sanctioned from the imperial revenues, to watch the trade, to collect statistics, to supervise the efforts to introduce superior descriptions of seed and machinery into general use, and to communicate on all points with the parties at home interested in the cotton trade of Western India. This office was and continued to be filled by Surgeon Major Forbes of the Bombay medical establishment, and he trusted he might be allowed to pay a passing tribute to the energy, sagacity and success, which had characterised his proceedings. Being perhaps more intimately acquainted than most persons with the details of Doctor Forbes' earlier connection with the cotton improvement question, he felt justified in venturing to offer his humble testimoney, more especially as the name of Dr. Forbes had been omitted from the list of those enumerated by the Chamber of Commerce, an comission which must have been accidental and unintentional. The office held by Dr. Forbes is that of Cotton Commissioner, whereas the Cotton Frauds' Department is composed of the Inspectors and sub-Inspectors appointed under the Cotton Frauds' Act and paid from the special fund raised under its authority. He thought he had shown that the Committee would have to consider carefully the proper scope that was to be expressed in the title and preamble of the new Act. The next point occurred in section 2. He was at a loss to understand how this section as it stood was inserted in the Bill. It was opposed, not only to the minute of Mr. Maine, in which the other members of the Council concurred, but also to the opening sentence of the Statement of Objects and Reasons, which ran thus:—

"The object of this Bill is to apply to the whole of British India, other than the Lower Provinces of Bengal, and the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, provisions similar to those contained in the Bombay Cotton Frauds,' Act (No. IX. of 1863)." whereas the section proposed that the Act might be extended by an order of the Governor-General in Council to any part of India.

Mr. Shaw Stewart thought he should be able to set before the Council to-day good reasons for thinking that the proper application of the Act to the North-Western and Central Provinces would be a task quite enough for the present, and that the course stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons should be adopted. Whatever alterations in the law were needed in the Bombay Presidency, and whatever new laws were to be introduced into Madras and Benal, had better be left to the local legislatures. The next point for the Committee to consider was that all measures for preventing the adulteration of cotton divided themselves into two branches—those applicable to the ryot or producer in the interior, and those applicable at the ports of export. That division was clear in the Bombay Act of 1863, where the second and third sections re-enacted the old law of 1829, whereas the fourth and following sections provided an entirely new system of check at the ports of export. The division had to a great extent been lost sight of in the Bill now before them, where the essential sections that held such a prominent place in the Bombay Act were put on one side among the penal clauses, in such a way that the fact of their being of primary importance was apt to be lost sight of. He trusted the Committee would duly consider what portions of the Bill were to be applied to the Central and North-Western Provinces. It seemed questionable to extend a law for licensing and inspecting cotton presses to districts in the interior, unless it were shown that such presses were in existence or likely to be established at an early date. He proposed also to ask the Select Committee to consider the first clause of section 12, which left to the Executive Government without any limit the power of fixing fees on each bale of cotton exported. In the Bombay Act the limit of four annas was fixed, and it would be for the Committee to consider whether this or some other limit should not be introduced into this Bill. There were several other points to which he would ask the Select Committee to turn their attention, but he thought he had stated the chief ones, and he would now beg to offer a few remarks on the character of the measure. In the first place, the action which this Council was asked to take was very different from that taken by the Bombay Council in 1863. There the Bill was keenly discussed, clause by clause by a council, all of whose members official and non-official, had a most intimate local knowledge of the subject before them. There were most detailed reports, furnished by a Special Commission that had visited all the Bombay Cotton districts, as well as by numerous public officers and private individuals of the State of the trade. The effect of every section, almost of every word, was well known and minutely criticised, and with all that they had a Bill which the Bombay Chamber of Commerce codsidered, after four years' experience, to have partially failed. In this Council their position was very different. He believed it was nearly correct to say that none of the members present had any intimate acquaintance with the details of the present cotton trade of the North-Western or Central Provinces. To take an example the Bombay Council knew very well what they were doing when they enacted (section XI. clause 2) that the duties of the inspectors "should be to suppress the use of unlicensed presses, and to examine cotton offered for compression, or exposed or intended for sale"; but had the Governments of the North-Western Provinces or the Central Provinces maturely considered whether these were the duties on which their inspectors were to be employed? The Bill before them had substituted the word "offered" for the words "exposed or intended for sale." He did not know the reasons of this alteration, but he doubted its expediency and above all he doubted if this section, as drafted, exactly described the duties on which any staff of inspectors that might be appointed in the North-Western Provinces and the Central Provinces could be profitably employed, or the manner in which the fund could be spent with most advantage. Besides this, they had before them the faintest possible expression of the public opinion in India as to the necessity for the measure. There were no detailed reports, nor any statistical information. One of the merchants in the North-Western Provinces said that adulteration was prevalent, and that special legislation was needed there and the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce endorsed that information as to the adulteration, and recommended that a Bill be passed for the better suppression of cotton frauds in the North-Western Provinces. But he doubted very much if the Calcutta Chamber contemplated the Act requiring all the presses in Calcutta, used for compressing the cotton of the North-Western Provinces being licensed, and subject to constant inspection as they were in Bombay, and liable to be closed for any infaction of the law. At all events, whether this was contemplated or not he thought the Committee would have to decide whether cause had been shown to consider that the whole measure was generally needed. He would further remark that the difficulty which the Council would have in dealing with this Bill was somewhat increased by the fact that it came before them as a Government measure. In this respect it was very different from the Bombay Act, the history of which was not uninstructive. He thought it was in 1860 and 61 that the merchants of Bombay first began to urge on Government the necessity of some special preventive measure being taken in regard to cotton, and specially asked that inspectors might be stationed at all the Railway stations to examine all cotton, and to see that no adulterated cotton was sent on to Bombay. The Government of Bombay stated, if he remembered right, its opinion, that the existing laws were sufficient to meet the case, but at the same time expressed its readiness to give every consideration to any Bill which the mercantile members of the Governor's Council might bring forward, Accordingly, early in 1863, Mr. Michael Scott brought forward the measure which was passed in April of that year. He would read to the Council the remarks of the President (Sir B. Frere) when the report of the Select Committee was brought up for consideration, and he thought that the opinions contained in that extract could not fail to have great weight in determining the course the Council would adopt with reference to this Bill:—

"Before discussing the clauses of this Bill, it is as well to remind the Council that we have before us in point of fact four Bills, besides a great number of miscellaneous amendments. We have the original Bill, which, if I am not mistaken, some of the members still prefer to the Bill as amended by the Select Committee. We have that amended Bill, the general tendency of its amendments being to throw less responsibility upon the owners of presses. We have Mr. Robertson's amendments which amount in fact to a fresh Bill, the ruling idea of which seems to be to devolve on those who have to work the Bill, that is, on Government, the task of seeing that no bad cotton comes to market, and greatly to increase the responsibility of press-owners; and finally, we have Mr. Premabhai Hemabhai's amendments, which also amount in fact to a new Bill, in which all the stringent portions of the original measures are omitted. I will not anticipate the discussion on the Bill. I would only beg Hon'ble Members to bear in mind the general tendency of the several forms in which the Bill is presented; whether in the interest of the Bombay merchant, the Bombay press-owners or of the up-country merchant, or of the cotton growing ryot, and to avoid, as far as possible, that appearance of a patch work measure which the Bill will assume unless the ruling idea of the several amendments be constantly borne in mind. I would further beg the Council to remember that neither form of the Bill can in any way claim the character of a Government measure. I am most desirous to impress this upon the Council, because I see that the Hon'ble Mr. Robertson's amendments are sometimes spoken of as the Government measure, and without in any respect pronouncing an opinion on those amendments, I wish it to be clearly understood, and I am sure the Hon'ble Member himself would wish them to be understood, as not entitled to or claiming to be considered as a Government measure. It is not that the Government would shrink from the responsibility of any measure which their duty required them to introduce, but I am sure that those members of the Council who are best acquainted with merchantile affairs would object, and I think most justly, to the Government taking upon itself to draw up and carry through the Council an measure so materially affecting the commercial and agricultural interests of the Presidency, without having good cause to believe that they carried with them the general consent and approval of those who from their profession, were best qualified to judge of what was really best for the interests of fair trade and honest agriculture. "It is only necessary to glance through the papers before us to see how widely different are the views of the most experienced men, and those who are most deeply interested in the question. There are certain fundamental rules which are now generally recognized by the British Parliament and people in dealing with questions of this kind, and among the most clearly defined of those rules is that which prohibits further interference with the natural course of trade than can be proved to be necessary for the safety of the public, of the fair trader, and of those who cannot protect themselves. Government believed, and still believe that a clear case had been made out for legislative interference but how far that interference is necessary and allowable proves to be a question of greater difficulty, and regarding which greater diversity of opinion exists than was at first supposed. It is clear that no measure we can desire, can have any chance of success unless the grounds of its necessity are very fully established, and the justice of its several provisions placed beyond all reasonable doubt. We have not only to carry with us those, whose confirmation is necessary to make the Bill law, but we have to avoid making a measure so stringent that it may defeat itself by the general inconvenience to trade occasioned by working it. Under such circumstances it seems to me that it would be peculiarly undesirable to support any measure as a Government measure, beyond the point to which the experience of the individual Government members, and the reasons they may be able to adduce, shall entitle those opinions to the general support of the Council. It appears to me the duty of the Government to aid the Hon'ble Members who have so zealously devoted so much time and ability to this important measure, to obtain all the information procurable, and throw every possible light on the subject. This, I think, has been very fully done. It is a further duty to consider all the information and the conflicting opinions submitted, with the aid of such light as our official experience may furnish, and to do our best to assist the Council to produce a useful workable measure; this I hope we shall do to-day and when the Council have come to their decision and the measure has become law, it will be the duty of Government to see that it is executed, as far as its execution may by law rest with the executive officers of Government. This I venture to promise shall be done. I will now proceed to put the clauses *seriatim*."

He feared that the Council would think that he had dealt hardly with the Bill; that he had in fact acted the part of a cruel step-mother to the unfortunate bantling entrusted to his charge. But this was not the case. He had tried to state clearly the difficulties that seemed to beset any attempt to pass the Bill as published, and to bring to bear on it his experience of the working of the Act in Bombay. At the same time it was right that he should suggest the means by which those difficulties might be overcome. He would recommend that this Council should, as soon as possible, pass an Act extending to the Central Provinces and to the North-Western Provinces the penal measures contained in the 15th and 16th sections of the Bill, which were in fact the essence of all legislation on the subject, and regarding the expediency of introducing which into those Provinces he had little or no doubt. He would recommend that the Bombay Council should be requested to proceed with the measure which it had stated its readiness to do at once, and which was needed in the Central Provinces, namely, the measure to legalize the transfer to the Central Provinces and Berar of a certain portion of the Cotton Fund of Bombay, which was fairly due to those Provinces in respect to the cotton grown in them and exported at Bombay. He would also suggest that the Government of Bombay be asked to take into its consideration the proposed alteration in the scope of the Act, as suggested by the Chamber of Commerce, if not also by the Secretary of State, and to proceed to give effect to its opinion by local legislation, or to lay it before the Government of India for consideration here. In the meantime he would ask the Governments of the North-Western and Central Provinces to submit detailed schemes for the application of the reserved portions of the Bombay Act, showing what duties the inspectors were to be employed on, what number was required and how the funds for paying them were to be raised, and he thought the Council would be in, a better position to decide on its further action, after it had seen what information was then before it.

The Hon'ble Mr Gladstone was sorry to offer any opposition to a measure which had no doubt been framed with the best possible intention towards the mercantile community, but which seemed to him to be quite unnecessary, and which if carried out promised to bring about very different results from those sought after. The Hon'ble Member who introduced the Bill appeared to entertain somewhat similar views himself, and although he talked of referring his handling to the nursing of a select Committee Mr. Gladstone thought it would be better for the Hon ble Member to change his intention, and at once smother it on that table. The Hon'ble Member had not shown that there was any necessity for the introduction of the measure he had not sought to establish that the common law of the land was insufficient; least of all had he endeavoured to prove why cotton of all articles of export trade should be made the subject of special legislation. Mr. Gladstone was far from saying that cotton was not adulterated in this country, but the same might be said of many other articles of commerce which were liable to be tampered with before exportation, such as jute, oil, seeds, indigo, &c. In common practice a purchaser bought upon sample, and it was his own fault if he took delivery of quality inferior that he had contracted to buy. He was very much mistaken if any case of gross fraud had gone unpunished through the inefficiency of existing laws, and in cases which he had heard of (though none had happened in his own experience) of dirt and stones being put into bales of cotton, the common law, he believed, would be sufficient to punish the offenders. The Hon'ble Member had spoken at some length on the Bombay Act but this he could not admit as a precedent: it was well known that, for a few years before the passing of that Act people were making large fortunes out of cotton, and any rubpish that could possibly be called by that name was exported as such, and as long as the market kept up no serious objections were made, but as soon as prices fell, there was an outcry as to the fraud. Smarting under their losses, the sufferers cried for protection to their local Government, and that Government, which in other cases had shown similar compliance with popular clamour, responded to that cry by passing the Act referred to but with what effect? That it had failed in its object was shown by the the extract read by the Hon'ble gentleman from the letter of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce: that body at all events had seen reason to change their opinion of the usefulness or necessity of the law; and it must be apparent to anybody who had considered the subject, that the improvement of cotton was not due, and could not be effected, by legislation: such improvement must be left to the natural effect of prices, and laws of supply and demnnd. Looking at the Bill itself, Mr. Gladstone thought its provisions were very imperfect and most arbitrary. No cotton presses were to be allowed to be worked except under license, and every bale was to bear a mark upon it sanctioned by Government. Inspectors were to be allowed to open bales whenever they liked, a proceeding which would, no doubt, cause great vexation and annoyance, and those inspectors were to be under the control of that wonderful Commissioner of Customs whose name appeared everywhere, and whose duties were as multifarious and undefined as those of a maid-of-all-work; he did not think that this scheme had anything in it to recommend it. Then again, the penalties to be inflicted under the Bill were absurd: it was easy to talk of fraud and dishonesty, but difficult to bring the offence home to the proper party. The Bill would be made the occasion for much vaxations interference and oppression, and its provisions would be very unpalatable to persons interested in the production and exportation of cotton. If the Hon'ble Member who introduced the Bill did not consent to withdraw it at once, Mr. Gladstone would be compelled to vote against its reference to a Select Committee; first, because, in his opinion, special legislation was not required, and also because the Bill struck at that freedom of transaction which should always exist between buyer and seller.

ITALY.

(From the Saturday Review.)

THE Italian crisis is passing away without any recriminations of a violent character between the French and Italian Governments. Notwithstanding the temptations to speak out, both parties to the dispute are tolerably silent. It is possible that such reticence may be accounted for by the consciousness on the part of both that the negotiations between France and Italy during the recent Ministry of M. Rattazzi have been mutually compromising. There is no reason to suppose that Napoleon III., during the course of a mystifying intrigue, is ever anything except taciturn and cautious. He hears, he sees, he says little, and then at last he acts. Still, if M. Rattazzi persists in his intention to revenge himself upon the Cabinet of the Tuileries for the fall that they unexpectedly gave him, he will doubtless be able to furnish explanations of some interest about his Imperial ally's diplomacy. The Ministerial changes in France, which were postponed till there was no longer any risk of their weakening the prestige of the Emperor's policy, show that there were those in the Imperial counsels to whom the sudden expedition from Toulon was a subject of mortification or surprise. The son-in-law of the King of Italy is one of the French princes of the blood, and a member of the Emperor's most confidential councils. When we consider, moreover, who M. Rattazzi is, and to whom he had but recently succeeded, one can scarcely doubt that there has been a good deal of by-play between the two Courts which it is desired for the present to forget. Count Bismark intimated as much in language sufficiently plain and clear. The Prussian conduct to Italy through the Italian panic has been equivalent to a courteous reproach for having thrown overboard the friendship of Prussia to embark in a fruitless French intrigue. And we presume that, as long as the Roman question is kept alive to suit the internal exigencies of the French Empire, it will always entail on the several parties to the dispute a mass of diplomatic mystification. Priests have to be conciliated, revolutionists anticipated, European alliances consulted; now one string is to be pulled and now another, till, at the end of all, the illustrious negotiators find themselves floundering in a sea of deception and conspiracy. One of the strangest things in the last two months has been the tone adopted this week by the Itlian journals about the French Emperor's Speech. The oration was warily and prudently arranged so as not to raise up unnecessary difficulties in the way of the meeting of a Congress. Critics in every country have noticed with interest the fact that there is not from the beginning to the end, a line about preserving the temporal power of the Pope. And the Italian papers are relieved, after weeks of desperation, at being able to fix on this little blue opening in their very gray sky. The thakfulness they display to Napoleon III. because he has not made his discourse more terrible and biting is the last proof and symptom of Italian humiliation. Used with respect to the chastenings of Heaven, such language might be pious and appropriate; but for Italy, at the present conjuncture, to be over whelmed with admiration of the Emperor's "delicacy and tact" is a phenomenon that could not have been foreseen. As the bitterness of the popular feeling against the French is not denied even by French correspondents from Italy, there can be but one interpretation of this new phase of Italian complaisance. The Italians have made up their minds that there is something to be gained by avoiding a rupture. What it is that they are, after only diplomatists who are in the secret can tell. But that some Italian advantage is in the wind is obvious from what is passing. If it be true that the Cabinet of Florence has signified its readiness to enter the Conference or Congress, it is certain that explanations of a most confidential nature have passed between France, Italy, and Prussia.

Though Napoleon III. appears anxious as far as possible to allay Italian irritation, he is careful not to abandon in any moment of effusion a single hard diplomatic advantage that he has gained. In his speech he takes note publicly of the fact that the September Convention survives till a new international compact takes its place. If it is quite certain that some definite arrangement about Rome is within view, the Italian Cabinet may desire to avoid any superfluous and disagreeable discussion about the legal obligations that still obtain after the new Roman occupation. But it is to be observed that no similar considerations of tenderness seem, to prevent Napoleon III. from positively asserting that he considers the contract of September still valied and unbroken. It is the worst of having a weak and inexperienced Government in Italy that this is precisely the sort of point they are likely, from sheer want of nerve, to allow to pass unquestioned. M. Menabrea, we have no doubt, is sorely tempted to let it drift by, without examining the allegation too minutely. To spectators it appears a most important one. A tacit acceptance of the Emperor's view is a step about as grave as the signature by Italy of a new Convention of September, to replace the failure of the last. One can conceive no better source of future complications than the absence of a clear understanding between the Italians and the French about their relative engagements. The reoccupation of Rome has been a great misfortune for Italy. But it is an ill wind that blows nobody good, and the Italians have at least derived from the presence of French troops at Rome a clear political opportunity to refuse to resume a compact about the wisdom of renewing which there cannot be two opinions. The Erench are there. It is not a question now of saving Italy from humiliation or bloodshed. All the humiliation has been suffered; the King of Italy has with impunity been bullied in the sight of his people, and Italian subjects have fallen victims to French bullets. Italy has not been able to resent all this, and has made up her mind to bear it. There is the less, therefore, to gain by urging the French Empire to retire from an occupation which, if the Italians bide their time, will become a millstone round Napoleon's neck. Whether the French are at Civita Vecchia or at Toulon is a matter of no moment at all, so long as they are pledged to return to Italy on the slightest symptoms of disaffection or disturbance in the Papal States. To ask their recall as a favour is simply to assist the French Empire out of the embarrassments it has created for itself. If, indeed, the Italians asked it as a right, with the power and the will to back their claim by active measures, one could understand their position. It is less easy to sympathize with a policy which, beaten in intrigue, takes refuge in petitions and intercessions; and which for the sake of temporary relief, and the hope of favours to come, is ready to forget the past, as well as to neglect the dictates of common diplomatic caution.

Any indications, indeed, that the Italians, after the severe lesson they have received, are relapsing into their old condition of waiters on a sort of French Providence, and their old habits of being fed, so to speak,

misdeeds, and she thinks she must now confess to him how she has darkened his life by her foolish interligue, and that he will kill her, but the Spuire is in pursuit of her as well as his son Tom, and tramps over the dead-strewn plain to catch her. "I have had the bullying of her for forty years," he urges, "and does she think I am going to give it now?" These Silcotes move in the track of the army, gather to the battle, smell power, and see blood and death. James and Reginald watch a chage of cavalry twenty yards off in which eight are killed and twelve left moaning on the earth, and turning behold the Princess, "sitting on a tall bay horse, in a blue riding skirt, with a white bodice, a wide-awake hat and cocks feathers, and a revolver at her right pommel." "I am following Colonel Silcote's regiment," she remarks to her nephew, and then tries to extract information about the French force from the boys, which they decline to give. Tom Silcote is badly hurt at the battle of Montebello, is tended by James, his own son, still unrecognized, and the Princess effects an entrance into the Colonel's room, and tries to persuade her darling reprobate to be invalided. She even offers him her £60,000 worth of jewels—in vain.

"Don't swear at me, Tom." "Swear at you, aunty," said the Colonel: "am I a dog?" You do swear at me sometimes now, you know; let me have one more ten minutes of you, let me kiss your curls once more; I will abide the bitter end. Remember, Tom, that I am but a poor ruined old woman; be kind to me for ten minutes." He embraced her. "Aunt, I believe you are the best woman in the whole world." "I am only the most foolish," she said. "I fear so; why could you not have give your love and money to some one more worthy of them? I have done very badly; I don't think any one ever did much worse. I have done everything a fellow could do, I think." "You never drank," said the Princess, weeping. "Bless me, no more, I did," said the Colonel; "I never thought of that one virtue till you reminded me of it."

Then he tells her of his marriage and the adjutant stalks in, wrapped in a long white cloack like a ghost, and the two rode off to join the other white coats, and darkness swallows them. When all meet again the plain is covered with the dead and dying. Poor Tom lies stark and cold in his last sleep, but the mouth is half opened, and "a dim ghost of the fury of battle was still looking at them out of his staring eyes." The Princess sat beside him, her head in her lap, and sang a little in a low voice, in German and Italian, for grief had crazed her brain. She was quite and hopelessly mad, and was gently led away and lived at Silcotes the rest of her days, always waiting for the Colonel, who can never come to her more, and still imperially beautiful. The Squire expected to feel more remorse than he actually did experience when he learned the innocence of his wife, and there is a good deal of truth and nature in that touch. Forty years is a long time, and subdue the colour even of a very scarlet sin. James marries Dora, and when Algernon dies is made heir to the "dark Squire." Every scene in the book is described with great freshness and realistic power, but the tale is full of grosaly improbable incidents, and the persons portraied utter thoughts appropriate and original perhaps, but they do so in language which not by the wildest possibility would they have used under the conditions represented. Having said this much of evil, we will freely confess that the book is a delightful one to read, and that there is not a line of dull writing in it from beginning to end.

H. M.'s IRON CLAD "HERCULES."

(From the Times)

CONSIDERABLE activity is observable among the mechanics and other workmen employed on the armour clad iron frigate Hercules, building at Chatham. The returns up to yesterday show that upwards of 300 of the 9 inch, 8 inch, and 6 inch armour plates, or close upon 2,000 tons, have been bolted to the frigate's broadsides. Along the central battery the armour plating is disposed in eight tiers, consisting of one tier of plates 9 in. in thickness at the water line, one tier of 8 in., five tiers of 6 in., and another tier of 8 in. in thickness. Inthe central main deck battery, in which the Hercules will carry her principal armament, both the fore and aft armour-plated bulkheads are completed, and the iron decks laid. The embrasured ports for the eight broadside guns which the Hercules will mount in her main-deck battery are finished off, and yesterday a trial took place with the wooden model of the broadside guns with which the Hercules will be supplied. In the design and construction of the Hercules the chief object kept in view has been to produce the most powerful vessel on the broadside principle yet sent afloat, in order that the competing system of broadside as against turret may be brought to an issue. The Hercules is in all respects a ship of the broadside type, but should it be inferred from this that she possesses features in common with the broadside vessels of war of the old familiar class an exceedingly inadequate conception will be formed of this, in many respects, peculiar vessel. Neglecting for the moment not the least important of her features as the strongest, and in every respect the most powerful, armour-clad ship yet attempted, and confining attention to her armament alone, her points of novelty are most marked and striking. Instead of carrying an outspread battery of guns, extending from stem to stern, as has hitherto been thought necessary in vessels of war, the Hercules will have a concentrated armament of the modern type, having, although a much larger ship, even fewer guns in point of number in her broadside battery than Mr. Reed's former ship the Bellerophon. Only four guns will be mounted at each main-deck broadside, but these will be of a size and power never yet seen afloat, being, in fact, rifled guns, each weighing 18 tons, and firing nearly 1 cwt. of powder at each discharge. Notwithstanding the enormous weight of the guns, they will be carried at acconsiderable height above the water-line, the main-deck battery portsills being no less than 11ft. high. Although the guns mounted in the Hercules are intended to work at the broadside, it must not be supposed that their command of the horizon is limited to a training of some 50 deg. or 60 deg., as is the case with ordinary broadside guns. On the contrary, arrangements have been made by her designer, aided by the inventions and personal superintendence of Capt. Scott, R. N., for shifting, whenever required, the guns from the broadside ports into the recessed or indented ports, fore and aft, from which they will command an almost direct bow and stern fire, with a considerable range of training round the stem and stern. In order to accomplish this arrangement with celerity and certainty, large turn-tables are now being fitted in the battery deck upon which the guns stand, and from the trials already undertaken at Chatham it is confidently anticipated that by the aid of Capt. Scott's invention the guns in the battery of the Hercules will be capable of being turned from port to port as quickly as a turret can be rotated from side to side. In addition, however, to these eight 18-ton guns, the Hercules will carry a couple of 12-ton guns on her main deck, of which one will fire directly ahead over the stem of the ship, from behind armour-plating, while the other will occupy an analogous position astern. The upper deck armament will consist of four 6½-ton guns, of which two will command the entire bow, round to each broadside, and the other two the stern in a similar manner. Each of these four guns will be mounted on a plan lately devised jointly by Admiral A. Cooper Key, C. B., the Director-General of Naval Ordnance, and Mr. Reid, Chief Constructor of the Navy, by means of which the entire quadrant of training is obtained without the necessity of shifting the gun from pivot to pivot, but keeping it always at the same position with the breechings fixed. The upper deck guns will be at a height of 16ft. above water, and although unprotected by armour-plating, will add greatly to the ship's offensive power. The bow battery is also supplemented by the most formidable submerged wrought-iron ram stem yet given to an ironclad ship; and should it ever be found necessary to use the Hercules as a ram, one blow from her powerful stem, with the vessel steaming at 14 knots per hour, would prove fatally decisive in the case of any vessel against which she might operate. Glancing at the armour of the Hercules, it will only be necessary to state that at Shoeburyness the Hercules is deemed invulnerable, and it may safely be affirmed that she is proof against any known artillery which may be brought against her. In order to convey some not altogether inadequate idea of her strength in the region of the water-line, it may be sufficient to barely enumerate the materials of which her sides are composed, consisting of a 9in. solid armour-plate laid on a backing of 12in. of teak, with an inner iron skin of 1¼in. in thickness, strengthened with 10in. iron frames 2ft. apart outside, and made solid between with teak; in addition there is also another double layer of teak averaging 20in. in thickness a second skin of ¾in. plating, and inside all a third tier of iron feames 7in. deep. Practically, therefore, the broadside of the Hercules is considerable to all existing ordnance, and is likely to continue so for many years to come. It is sufficient to add that the Hercules will be a powerful ship, manned by 650 officers and men, her machinery and engines, which are being manufactured for her at the establishment of John Penn and Sons, are to be of 1,250 horse (nominal), but capable of working to 6,000 indicated horse power. They will be the most powerful marine engines ever manufactured in this country, the contract being that the speed of the vessel shall exceed 14 knots per hour.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 9th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863, and by Act No. VIII., of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rates of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris" or order. OTTO MULLER,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

		pe Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11d.	do.
" 4 do.	1s. 10¾d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 10¾d.	do.
" 2 do.	1s. 10¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 10¾d.	do.
" demand	1s. 10¾d.	do.
On Scotland do.	1s. 10½d.	do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris do.	1s. 10d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 10d. do.
No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50
Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 27th November 1867.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Manager.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.
London Bankers.—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/10 7/8 "
3	do.	1/10 15/16 "
2	do.	1/10 3/4 "
1	do.	1/10 11/16 "
On demand		1/10½

No drafts at four months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 2 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 3
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd December 1867.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED):—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £387,,,,.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	...	at 1s. 11d. per Rupee.
4 do.	...	at 1s. 10⅞d. "
3 do.	...	at 1s. 10½d. "
2 do.	...	at 1s. 10⅛d. do.
1 do.	...	at 1s. 10d. do.
On demand	...	at 1s. 10d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland	...	at 1s. 10 1/8d. "

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.....at 1s. 10 1/8d. "

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50
Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited,

Bombay, 8th December 1867.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above	2/0	1s. 11d. per Rupee.
" 4 do.	.....	1s. 10 7/8d. "
" 3 do.	.....	1s. 10 13/16d. "
" 2 do.	.....	1s. 10 3/4d. "
" 1 do.	.....	1s. 10 11/16d. "
On demand	.....	1s. 10 5/8d. "
On Scotland do.		
On Ireland do.		

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. 1s. 10 9/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	... ...	6 per cent.
6 do.	... ...	5 "
3 do.	... ...	4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.
All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 29th November 1867.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£500,000.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at	1s. 11d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	... ... at	1s. 10⅞d. "
3 do.	... ... at	1s. 10 13/16d. "
2 do.	... ... at	1s. 10¾d. "
1 do.	... ... at	1s. 10 11/16d. "
On Demand (Head Office)	... at	1s. 10½d. "

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
6 do. 4 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 25th December, 1867. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£927,740.
PAID-UP CAPITAL of.....£463,870.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 30,000.

Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 33, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Member of the Government of Madras.
R. G. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FREESE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late member of Council Bombay Government.
R. F. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and late Secretary to the Bank of Bengal.
E. W. WINDSOR FOX, Esq., Chairman, Union Bank of Ireland.
SHIRE MANSFIELD, Esq., R. O. SAWERS, Esq.

Calcutta Manager—A. MACKILLOP, Esq.
Bombay Manager—J. WILLIAMSON, Esq.
London Manager—T. HOWITT, Esq.
Madras—[illegible] Bank of Calcutta.
Offices in London—No. 80, King William Street.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

The Bank grants Bills on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Letters of Credit granting Family Remittances are carefully attended to. Deposits received, and the necessary particulars are furnished. A Weekly Account Current and first Copy of the Bill direct to the parties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of [illegible] per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits repayable on notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
On Deposits for 1 year ... 5 "
" 2 years ... 6 "

All Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Manager National Bank of India, Limited, or order." The Bank will be glad to afford any further information as to terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 18th November 1867.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One sample 9-Horse Power Portable STEAM ENGINE, complete. Apply to 2, Rampart Row. TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.

FOR SALE.—A first class BROUGHAM and SOCIABLE by Edward Kesterton, both new and just received. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

IRON ROOFS!!! Two pavillion Iron Roofs for sale, each 300 ft. by 45 ft. Apply to 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

FOR SALE.—A No. 4 SODA WATER MACHINE, and one BOTTLING MACHINE, by J. Taylor & Sons, together with Corks, Wire, Sulphuric Acid, Bottles, &c., complete all new. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Re. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

HYDER ALI AND TIPPOO SULTAUN.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING and Co., have Copies for sale of the History of HYDER SHAH and TIPPOO SULTAUN by M. M. D. L. T., General in the Army of the Mogul Empire; Revised and corrected by H. H. Prince Sholan Mahommed, Son of Tippoo Sultaun. Quarto, cloth with coloured portraits. Rs. 8-12. Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

FOR SALE.—TEA, TEA, TEA.—JUST arrived per "JOHN BRIGHT," from China. The best Tea ever imported in Bombay, each kind in small Boxes.
Extra fine Pekoe Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Soughwong.—Worth Trial.
Apply to DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

HIGH CASTE ARAB HORSES, FOR SALE, consisting of Hunters, Chargers, Racers, and showy Saddle Horses, &c.
Jamsejee Cowasjee's Stables, Bhendy Bazar, Parell Road, next door to Mahomed Bauker's.

FOR SALE.—At Ellichpoor, two large Pucka built Houses, one on the Chickuldal Hills, the other situated at Ellichpoor, both with extensive grounds, and both well let. Apply to FORBES & Co.

JUST LANDED ex "NELSON."

SECOND INVOICE OF CHILDREN'S PERAMBULATORS.—HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER, begs to inform his constituents and the public in general, that he has just imported by the above vessel, A batch of Children's double and single-seated Perambulators, with Hoods, they are neatly and tastefully lined and painted much superior in finish to the last shipment; early inspection is solicited.

THE following are for sale at the rooms of HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER, a few handsome sets of double and single plated Harness of double and single buckles, Gentlemen's and Boys' Saddles and Bridles, Woollen Rugs and Railway Wrappers, Saddle Driers, Gig and Carriage Whips of sorts, Whip Holders and Rein Clips, spare round driving Reins, a few sets of Fishing Tackles completely fitted in Mahogany cases of different prices, &c. &c.

A few handsome high-wheeled new Malvern Dog Carts painted and lined in the latest style, with best plated Lamps, Enamel Leather Aprons, Lancewood Shafts, best cloth Cushions and Falls, to match, &c. &c. &c.

STUNT'S SHOES, landed ex "WAMBOZUG."

Only a very few pairs left unsold from the above Fresh of No. 5, & No. 10.
HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER,
No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.

Bar Iron, Boiler Plate.
Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Best Cast Steel.
Best Blister Steel.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Sheet Lead, Lead Pipes.
Oils, and Paints.
Fresh Portland Cement.

Presently discharging from Ships "Sattara," "Clytie," "Nelson" and "Hellen Scott," Hardware of all descriptions.

Daily expected per "Ann Melhuish" a shipment of No. 22 Gauge Galvanized Corrugated Iron, and per "City of Paris" from Glasgow a quantity of Cast Iron Pipes 2, 2½, 4, 6, and 9 inches diameter.

Up country orders attended to with care and despatch.
Estimate given for all classes of Iron Work.

Bombay, 22 Marine Street, 25th November, 1867.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

A property of a Gentleman.

One nearly new English-built very small Miniature Brougham, with circular glasses on front.

And also,

A very handsome English-built self-driving Cab Phaeton, by Silk and Sons.

One Ditto high wheeled Vaggonet with moveable Head.

One Ditto second-hand English-built Buggy, by Silk and Son.

A first-class English-built Park Phaeton, hung on C Spring, with moveable driving Box rumble seat behind, expressly built to order by Chamberlain and Sons.

A new single horse four-seated Phaeton, with Lamps and Shafts.

Property of a Gentleman proceeding to England.

A nearly new English-built four-seated Open Carriage with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.

One do. Waggonette by Barton & Son.

One handsome new Miniature Brougham, with circular Glasses in front, open back, and painted dark blue, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft, by P. Palliser, London.

One Ditto Ditto full size Miniature Do. with Do. by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.

One nearly new single Horse Miniature Brougham by Thorn.

One very small and light Hansom Cab, painted dark green.

A very handsome English-built Cab Buggy, painted dark green and lining to match.

And also,

A few Iron Carriage Lifters for greasing Carriages
One ditto Mail Phaeton or Waggonette, by Jones.

Just uppacked

A fresh batch of Dog-Carts, Buggies, and Carriage Harness plated on white metal, with round reins, different colored Carriage Rugs, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, patent Clips for reins, Horse, Carriage, and Cloth Brushes, Sami leather Horse Clothings, Gentlemen's Racing Saddles, Woollen and plated mounted Pads or Saddle Cloths for Harness, Jameison's and Jones' Harness Composition, Bradley's Plate Powder, Steel Pole Chains, Spare Steel Bridles for Carriage and Buggy Harness, &c.

A Fresh Batch of Malvern Dog-Carts.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the room of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

A first-rate Bay Arab Buggy or Brougham Horse, aged 6, height 14-3, believed to be perfectly sound. Also, a light second-hand single-seated Office Miniature Brougham to be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.

Bombay, 1st January, 1868.

NOTICES.

THE "GALLOWAY" PATENT TAPER TUBES FOR STEAM BOILERS.—These Tubes are now being used almost universally in England in the construction of Steam Boilers, being either one or two flues. They greatly economise the fuel, improve the circulation, and increase the power of the boiler. They are specially adapted for introduction into old boilers, and are made with such an amount of taper as to allow of this being easily done. These Taper Tubes have been in use upwards of 16 years, and above 30,000 are now at work, and the demand is daily increasing. They can be fixed by any boiler maker, but can only be obtained from the Patentees, who will furnish full particulars and list of firms using the tubes on application. W. & J. GALLOWAY & SONS, Engineers & Boiler Makers, Manchester.

*** Makers of all kinds of Steam Engines, Machinery, Mill Gearing, Boilers, &c. &c.

LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS

Or Concentrated Alcoholic Solution of the Constituents of Coal Tar.

Extract from *Lancet*, December 22, 1866.

LIQ. CARBONIS DETERGENS.—We are very sceptical of the value of new remedies, and it was in a spirit of scepticism that we tried the liq. carbonis detergens. It is represented to be a concentrated alcoholic solution of the constituents of coal tar, and to contain all the active ingredients of the tar, to wit, benzine, napthaline, and phenic acid. The addition of water, with agitation, makes a dutable emulsion, in which tar remains in a state of fine suspension, almost equivalent to solution. Our therapeutical experience of the preparation is very satisfactory indeed. In our hands it has been a most effective agent in the case a various skin diseases, especially of the chronic eczematous class; and one case of peoriasis which had resisted all other kinds of treatment speedily got well under the application of the liq. carbonis detergens. We esteem it a very valuable addition to our list of skin remedies, and worthy of a very extended trial by the profession. In the above classes of disease, and in various others, such as fetid ulcers, &c., the preparation is put into the form of Soap.

PURE COAL TAR SOAP,
(REGISTERED AS SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.)
This Soap is unrivalled as a
SKIN SOAP,
as proved by abundant medical testimony. By daily use nfectious diseases are prevented, and a clear and healthy appearance imparted to the skin.

Sold in tablets at 6d. and 1s. each, by all Chemists. The above are manufactured by the Sole Proprietors,
W. V. WRIGHT AND COMPANY.,
Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists, &c.,
SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.
Removed from No. 11, Old Fish Street, E.C.
Established 1667.

Messrs. W. V. WRIGHT & Company, will be happy to forward to the trade, free of all charge, a Monthly Price Current of Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Chemicals, of their especial manufactures of guaranteed purity.

Holloway's Pills.—Important for the Delicate.—It is difficult to determine which is the more trying to the human constitution—the damp, cold days of the autumn and winter, or the keen, dry easterly winds of spring. Throughout the seasons good health may be maintained by occasional doses of Holloway's Pills, which purify the blood and act as wholesome stimulants to the skin, stomach, liver, bowels and kidneys. This celebrated medicine needs but a fair trial to convince the ailing and desponding that it will restore and cheer them without danger, pain, or inconvenience. No family should be without a supply of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, as by a timely recourse to them the first erring function may be reclaimed, suffering may be spared, and life saved.

NOTICES.

DR. VICTOR BAUD'S
ORGANIC MEDICINES.

The Baudeine, a prompt and most efficient remedy for Asiatic Cholera, Yellow Fever, Dysentery, and Diarrhœa.
Gold Medal, Cholera, 1854.

Large size bottles 11s., medium size 4s. 6d., small size 1s. 1½d.

Instructions for the treatment of Asiatic Cholera, Yellow Fever, Dysentery, and Diarrhœa accompany each bottle and bear the signature of Dr. V. Baud.

THE DIASTATIZED ORGANIC IRON,
For strengthening the system.
THE DIASTATIZED ORGANIC IODINE,
For purifying the blood.
In the shape of Sweetmeats, and pleasant to the taste.
Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle.
General Agent, CHARLES LANGE, 6, Monkwell St London.

"FASHIONABLE MILLINERY."

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
"CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY."

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay, HER RETURN FROM EUROPE with a large and choice assortment of "FASHIONABLE MILLINERY" which she selected personally, and with great care, with a view to meet the requirements of her numerous constituents.

The whole stock having arrived by the "OVERLAND ROUTE," MRS. LAKE can confidently recommend them as being the very newest goods in the market.

DRESSES &c.

MOIRE ANTIQUE, Black, White, and Coloured.
Do. Do. Steline, and Napoleon.
Do. Do. Chine, very rich.
GLACE SILKS, Black, White, and Coloured.
WHITE AND COLOURED REPPS.
SATINS, Black, White, and Coloured "richest quality."
MUSLIN GRENADINES, White, Coloured, and Fancy.
CHAMBERY BROCHE DRESSES, for Evening wear.
TARLATAN ROBES, in all the newest colours.
ANGELIQUE ROBES, Do. Do. Do.
MERINOES, in all colours, of the finest quality made.
SILK GRENADINE, Broche, and Plain, for Dresses.
BALL DRESSES, of all the new colours, and latest designs.
FRENCH MUSLINS, in the latest designs.
Do. Chintzes and Brilliants.
PIQUES Swiss Check, and Dorias, for Dressing Gowns,
MANTLES, in rich black silk, of newest shapes.
Do. in Black, and White Grenadine, and Llamas.
Do. in Black and White Cluny Lace.
BLACK LACE SHAWLS.
JACQUETTES, in Black Silk, and Fancy cloth.
Do. in Merinoes and Cluny Lace.
GARIBALDI'S, in Chintz, and Grenadine.
PEPLUMS, in Black Lace.
BODICES, in Lace, Cambric, Muslin, and Chintz.
SATARA Cloth for Jacquettes

FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.

BRIDAL WREATHS, AND BOUQUETTES, very choice Paris made.
BRIDESMAIDS' WREATHES AND BOUQUETTES, Paris made and very choice.
WREATHES AND HEAD DRESSES, white, coloured, and black.
DRESS SETS, FOR TRIMMING BALL DRESSES.
FEATHERS AND FLOWERS, IN GREAT VARIETY.

FANS.

FANCY BALL ROOM FANS, of Elegant design.
BRIDAL SQUARES, in real Honiton lace.
BRIDAL SQUARES in Imitation Brussels lace.
VEILS FOR HATS AND BONNETS, Black, and White.
VEILS IN COLOURED GOSSAMER AND GRENADINE.
TUCKERS for Evening Dresses in RICH CLUNY and Valanceinnes Lace.
HANDKERCHIEFS in rich HONITON LACE.
HANDKERCHIEFS plain French Cambric, hemmed and stitched.
"LACES"—Cluny, Valancinnes and Maltese, of all widths.
BLONDES—Black, and White, of all widths
FANCY NET AND TULLE, Black, and White.
CRYSTAL TULLE, Black, White, and Coloured, for Bonnets and Dresses.
TARLATON, White, Pink, Green, Scarlet, Maize, and Scuffte, for Evening Dresses.
CRAPES, Black, White, and Coloured.
FRILLS OR PETTICOATS of Muslin, for Evening Dresses.
DRESSING GOWNS, in Pique, Doria, and Chintz.

BONNETS.

FRENCH DRESS BONNETS, richly trimmed, in all the newest colours.
CRINOLINE, and STRAW BONNETS.
The NEW BRONZE and DRAB STRAW BONNETS

HATS.

CHRISTY'S SATIN VELVET RIDING HATS, for Ladies, of newest shape with long Lace Veils.
HATS, White, Black, Bronze, and Drab, Straw Hats, trimmed and untrimmed.
HATS, Brown, and Black Velvet Hats, for Ladies
HATS for BOYS and GIRLS White, Black, and Coloured Straw Hats.
HATS, and CAPS for BOYS in STRAW.
HATS, in Silk and Satin, for INFANTS.

RIBBONS.

New French Satin Ribbon, in all the newest colours, of the best quality.
New Velvet and Silk Ribbons.
VELVET IN PIECE Black, and Coloured.
COLLARS AND CUFFS in Cluny Lace, TRIMMED with RIBBON.
COLLARS and CUFFS in Linen, White, and Coloured.
COLLARETTES in Black, and White, Cluny Lace, TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED.
CAMESOLES, OR PETTICOAT BODICES, trimmed with Lace, &c.
FANCY TRIMMINGS, in all Colors.
BUCKLES, Fancy Gilt.
COMBS, Fancy Gilt, Vulcanite, and Jet.
CORONETS, Fancy Gilt, Vulcanite, and Jet.
CHIGNONS "Brighton Waterfall." 4, 5, and 6 Curl, all of the latest Style.
HAIR NETS, Gilt, Metal, Beaded, and plain silk.
KID GLOVES, for Ladies, Black, White, and Coloured.
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA SEWN WITH THREAD.
THE NEW SMALL CRINOLINE SKIRTS.
CORSETS AND RIDING BELTS for Ladies, in great variety.
PETTICOATS, frilled, Embroidered, and Plain.
BOOTS, for Ladies and Children.
BOOTS, Black Kid, and Cashmere, with and without heels.

FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN.

BABIES BIBS, Plain, and Embroidered, MAC